

Bush warns Saddam on nuclear arms

America and Iraq on collision course after UN team is held hostage in Baghdad



FROM JAMES BONE
AND MARTIN FLETCHER
IN NEW YORK

AMERICA and Iraq were again on a collision course last night after President Bush told the UN General Assembly that Saddam Hussein was rebuilding his weapons of mass destruction. He said that there would be no compromise with Baghdad.

Economic sanctions must remain as long as Saddam was in power, Mr Bush said, though he stopped short of issuing an ultimatum for Iraq to comply with UN demands or face renewed American-led military action.

A United Nations inspection team in Baghdad had earlier handed Mr Bush the "smoking gun" of Iraq's secret nuclear weapons programme when they uncovered documents thought to reveal Saddam's plans. In another challenge to the UN, the team was held hostage for ten hours, and several carloads of documents were reportedly seized before they were freed.

The security council met yesterday to debate Baghdad's continuing refusal to allow UN inspectors unrestricted use of their own helicopters. Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, delivered a stern warning that the security council would not tolerate Iraq's failure to comply with UN resolutions.

The 42 UN inspectors held hostage by Iraq were members of the sixth UN team to visit Iraq. They carried out a spot check on a building in central Baghdad, just across from the al-Rashid hotel, at 6am Baghdad time.

According to a UN statement, the inspectors found a "substantial amount of documentation related to Iraq's nuclear activities, inter alia Iraq's fissile nuclear programme, and to nuclear weapons". Although the UN has uncovered Iraqi attempts to enrich uranium, the documents are the first hard evidence that Iraq is trying to build nuclear weapons.

Cable News Network reported from Baghdad that Iraqi authorities had seized three carloads of documents before releasing the UN inspectors.

Britain, France and the United States have been discussing the possibility of flying armed escorts for UN inspection helicopters if Iraq continues to impose conditions on their use. A new showdown could come as early as Thursday, when UN inspectors are expected to want to use the three German helicopters provided for their use.

Mr Hurd warned Iraq yesterday that Britain stood squarely alongside the United States in its determination to force Iraq to allow unrestricted UN flights. Asked about the possibility of Britain joining the United States in flying armed escorts for UN inspection helicopters, he said: "I am not now spelling out the how and the when."

Mr Bush, in a 23-minute speech, told the general assembly: "Six months after the passage of UN Security Council resolutions 687 and 688, Saddam continues to rebuild his weapons of mass destruction and subject the Israeli people to brutal repression."

UN resolutions were first demonstrated back in August of 1990 and it continues even as I am speaking. The latest acts of defiance showed that "we can't compromise for a moment in seeing that Iraq destroys all of its weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them, and we will not compromise."

Mr Bush also appealed for the UN to reverse a 16-year-old resolution that equates Zionism, the core ideology of modern Israel, with racism and racial discrimination.

The appeal was seen as an effort by Mr Bush to take some of the heat off him for his campaign to persuade Congress to delay a debate for four months on Israel's request for \$10 billion (£5.8 billion) in loan guarantees to help it absorb Soviet Jewish emigrants.

Troops to leave, page 9
Leading article, page 17



Saddam delivered a new challenge to the UN



Moment of peace: taking advantage of the fragile ceasefire, a soldier of the Yugoslav army relaxes with his kitten in the Marshal Tito barracks in Zagreb where federal troops have been besieged by Croat irregulars for more than two weeks

Top pay rises delayed until after election

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

BIG pay rises for more than 2,000 judges, senior civil servants and military officers are to be delayed until next summer to try to avoid an embarrassing dispute for the government in the run-up to the general election.

Increases recommended by the Top Salaries Review Body and to be approved by the new government next July or August will be backdated to April 1 next year.

The rises are expected to close the widening gap between top people's pay in the public and private sectors. There is concern on the review body that the recommendations could fuel a repetition of the political infighting over large pay rises for the heads of former nationalised industries. An early announcement could also threaten the government's pre-election efforts to hold down public sector pay settlements.

Whitehall sources disclosed yesterday that John Major had agreed to a request from Sir David Nickson, chairman of the salaries review body, for the government to defer approval of its next report from the usual time of January until next summer.

Roy Hattersley, Labour's deputy leader, said Mr Major had nothing to gain by postponing every difficult decision until after the election. "He ought to take the decision now. He constantly calls for moderation by the lowest paid. He should have the courage to impose the same rule on the government's top salary earners."

Whitehall sources insisted that the initiative came from the salaries review body, which is carrying out a "fundamental review" of the salaries of the three groups after voicing concern that they have

increasingly lost ground with those in the private sector.

In his letter to Mr Major earlier this month, which was released yesterday, Sir David wrote: "It seems to us that it would be desirable for our fundamental review, and the government's subsequent decisions on it, to be timed so far as possible to avoid the sensitive period prior to a general election; this would in our opinion best serve the public interest."

The three unions representing the 670 civil servants covered by the awards reacted cautiously, noting that the very purpose of the review body was to take politics out of pay decisions, yet politics was leading to a delay in the review.

The First Division Association and the National Union of Civil and Public Servants said: "There is always a tendency to use the pay of senior civil servants as a political football, in which the public interest and justice to individuals is lost. If this deferral leads to a less politicised decision over pay than some recent settlements seem to reflect we welcome it."

Leading article, page 17

Mellor's cash plea leaked

By NICHOLAS WOOD
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

TAXATION or government borrowing will have to rise sharply next year if ministers do not rein in their spending bids, David Mellor, Treasury chief secretary, has warned his cabinet colleagues.

They have been told to hold public sector pay rises to about 4.5 per cent in the coming wage round and to impose an even tighter squeeze over the next two years. Mr Mellor also rebukes his colleagues for ignoring cabinet decisions and putting in bids for extra spending far above the amount available in the contingency reserve.

The grim background to Whitehall's annual cash battle is sketched out by Mr Mellor in a letter leaked yesterday by Labour.

The City is predicting a big overshoot on this year's forecast of a public sector borrowing requirement of £8 billion; the rapid rise in unemployment is placing further strains on the nation's finances by pushing up state benefits.

The chief secretary's letter highlights the intense pressures on the Treasury as it struggles to balance the books. He warns his colleagues that the unavoidable increases in demand-led social security payments and the cost of holding down poll tax bills

Continued on page 22, col 1

UK wants Yugoslav arms ban

FROM JAMES BONE
IN NEW YORK

BRITAIN asked the United Nations Security Council yesterday to impose a mandatory arms embargo on Yugoslavia, as a fragile ceasefire restored relative calm to the country despite sporadic and, in places, heavy skirmishes in Croatia.

The proposal for Iraq-style sanctions were contained in a draft resolution presented to the security council by Britain, France and Belgium, the body's three European members. Diplomats said the draft was likely to be voted into international law by a foreign ministers' meeting of the security council later this week.

The text cites chapter VII of the UN charter, the wide-ranging enforcement provisions used with such devastating effect against Iraq. It declares that the security council "decides on a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia and requests that all states take the necessary measures."

Continued on page 22, col 7

Boxer's long fight back after surgery

As Michael Watson fights for his life in intensive care after Saturday night's boxing match, Roy Douglas details for Michael Horsnell his own struggle to recover from serious brain injury

THE headache after the fight hurt like a kick from a mule, and that was all Rod Douglas felt when the referee stopped his British middleweight title contest against Herol Graham in the ninth round at Wembley on October 25, 1989.

The next thing he remembers was similar to climbing out of a dark hole two weeks later in intensive care at the London Hospital, where neurosurgeons had carried out an emergency operation to remove a blood clot on his brain.

Douglas, now aged 26, fell over when he tried to get out of bed and during the long months that followed he underwent a painful kind of rebirth as his battered brain learned again what was needed to talk, recall the things someone had told him only two minutes earlier, and walk in a straight line.

Michael Watson, the good friend of ten years' standing with whom he used to train at the New Enterprise gym

in Tottenham, is now fighting for his life. He will find Douglas an indispensable crutch when he learns to live again outside boxing.

Douglas, who represented Britain in the Los Angeles Olympics before turning professional, thanks his wife Sue for having saved his life by insisting that he should go to hospital rather than to sleep, which was all he wanted to do when he staggered back to his home in Bow, east London.

Yesterday, surrounded by boxing memorabilia and the couple's three children, TJ, seven, RJ, four, and Tyson, three, Douglas recalled collapsing on his way to hospital and described what awaits Watson when he learns he will never box again. He defended the sport and the British Boxing Board of Control, but called

Continued on page 22 col 4

MPs 'were Militant members'

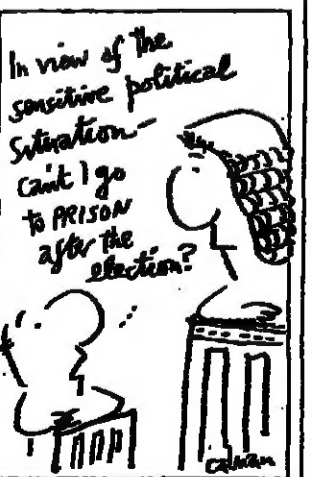
By PHILIP WEBSTER
CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

TWO Labour MPs face suspension from the party tomorrow after an internal investigation showed "substantial evidence" of their membership of the Militant tendency.

David Nellist, MP for Coventry South East, and Terry Fields, MP for Liverpool, Broadgreen, will be dropped as the party's candidates at the general election and eventually expelled.

Mr Fields and Mr Nellist have been summoned to tomorrow's meeting of Labour's national executive to put their case. Mr Fields will not be there, as he is on holiday. The two MPs are expected to be suspended pending the framing of formal charges to be heard by the party's national constitutional committee.

They have been MPs since 1983. Their suspension will be seen as the culmination of Neil Kinnock's struggle to rid Labour of Militant, which is expected to be one of the themes of tomorrow night's party political broadcast highlighting the achievements of the Labour leader.



Gummer guided through land of empty shelves

FROM CHARLES BRENNER IN MOSCOW

IN THE old days, whatever a foreign dignitary visited, factory or collective farm, it was certain to be a spruced-up model, complete with fresh paint and smiling workers.

Yesterday, John Gummer, the agriculture minister, got a taste of what might be called the reverse Potemkin village. In the interests of convincing him just how dire are the straits of the Moscow food supply, they took him on a tour of premises so awful that some on his plump team wondered if it was a set-up.

"It's staggering, isn't it... I mean, there's nothing going on at all," Mr Gummer mused as he marched through the cavernous halls of the

Moskvoretsoe warehouse, a sprawling complex in the industrial wasteland of southwest Moscow which, he was told, is the city's biggest distribution centre for fruit and vegetables. Mr Gummer and a group of British grocery chiefs were there to assess the food system and find ways to help.

Nothing could have better demonstrated the task facing Vladimir Karnauchov, head of the city's emergency food commission, who took Mr Gummer on the guided tour after breakfast and a meeting in the town hall with Yuri Luzhkov, national food supply minister.

In a scene that seemed to have sprung from one of those grim Russian "sci-fi" films, a few crates of cabbages and carrots languished in

otherwise empty space. A cat scampered past an old man shovelling potatoes off the indoor railway siding. It was almost as if he had been stationed there to demonstrate how Russia loses its crops in transit.

Alongside, a bevy of babushkas, bundled up for the cold, swept the floor of mainly unstocked cold chambers. Otherwise, nobody seemed to be moving. Yet, according to the workers, food for a million Muscovites is shipped from the centre to state stores, where it is sold at subsidised prices. But despite the harvest season, the shops are largely empty. That leaves only the free markets, places where prices are well out of the reach of most Russians.

Mr Gummer did his bit for the

home audience. This mess is what happens when you have only one customer and one supplier, he said, his red polka-dot tie blazing in the gloom. "The whole point of the capitalist system is choice." "Who is he and what is he saying?" asked a young woman worker. "He is an English bigwig who has come to help us," her colleague replied with a shrug.

Mr Gummer, who took his impressions of Soviet need straight to an EC meeting in Brussels last night, said he was worried that there could be a severe food shortage in Russia this winter. It was essential not just to send money, but also to improve the distribution system, he said.

Scottish bakers, page 11

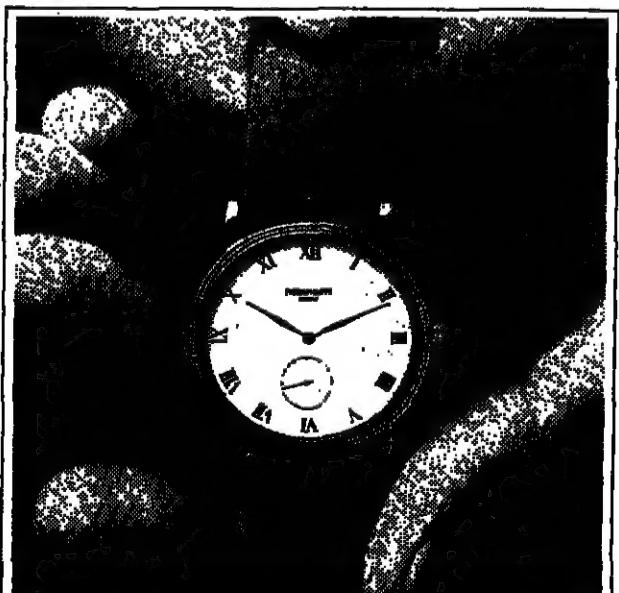
TODAY IN THE TIMES

MIXED FEELINGS
The fashion for record remixing reaches its ultimate on a Sesame Vega album which gives bootlegging a new musical twist Page 15

ELECTIONEERING
Lord Jenkins writes that the state of "brazen" electioneering helps to make the case for fixed-term parliaments Letters, page 17

BARCELONA BILGE
Olympic sailors will have more to worry about than a fair wind, says a report on pollution Page 36

Arts 15-20
Births, marriages, deaths 18-19
Business 23-28
Classified 19, 29-35
Court & social 18
Crosswords 19, 22
Design 33
Law Report 29, 31
Leading articles 17
Letters 17
Life and Times 18
Obituaries 19
Sport 35-40
TV & radio 21
Weather 22



Gents 18ct gold Calatrava - £2,780.00

A Patek Philippe is the watch you choose for a lifetime - a choice that assumes a love of quality for its own sake. So it's natural to seek the advice of someone who shares your sense of values. This is why we entrust our watches to horologists who are masters in their field. Their appreciation of a Patek Philippe is based on their understanding - and admiration - of the craftsmanship that goes into its creation. They say a Patek Philippe is the watchmaker's watch. When you ask to be shown a Patek Philippe, you will share the respect horologists have for an object of such rare perfection. A Patek Philippe - because it's for a lifetime. PATEK PHILIPPE GENEVE



London Showroom: 15 New Bond Street, W1
Tel: 071 493 8866

Watches of Switzerland
The World's Premier Watch Specialists
Available from all Watches of Switzerland showrooms throughout the United Kingdom.
For further information, send now for our FREE colour catalogue to: Watches of Switzerland Ltd, Direct Mail Division, 64 Friars Square, Aylesbury, HP20 2TE. Tel: (0296) 415671

Clarke goes back to basics to reduce burden on teachers

MATHS TEST FOR SEVEN YEAR OLDS

BAKER'S SHOP

1 loaf of bread 50p	1 large cake £1.75
3 loaves of bread	4 large cakes
1 packet of biscuits 40p	1 small cake 5p
2 packets of biscuits	5 small cakes

How many rolls can you buy for 20p?

How many packets of crisps can you buy for £1.50?

How many loaves of bread can you buy for £4?

How many scones can you buy for £1.20?

SPELLING tests for seven-year-olds linked with more stringent testing of brighter children were announced yesterday after two years of criticism of over-complicated compulsory national curriculum tests in primary schools.

The new tests will rely heavily on written answers and concentrate on reading, writing and arithmetic and some basic science, Kenneth Clarke, the education secretary, said. "If you don't teach that and help teachers to have an accurate record of a child's progress, you will damage them as they progress through school and into their adult life."

Mr Clarke said that he hoped local authorities would publish the results of the streamlined tests for each school, and was checking whether he had the power to force them to do so. The public interest in information comparing school examination results was "almost insatiable", he said.

This year's 90 standard assessment tasks at the key stage one of the national curriculum in England and Wales included eight paper and pencil tests. Next year's 90 tasks will have 40 national written tests. Nearly half of the new schedule could be undertaken by large groups of children, some

times a class at a time, Lord Griffiths of Fforestfach, the new chairman of the School Examinations and Assessment Council, said.

Each test would take between 20 and 30 minutes and he estimated that in total they would take no more than 30 hours of teaching time. Some classes could complete them in between ten and twelve hours. The average time this year, when 650,000 seven-year-olds were tested, was 44 hours, with schools reporting a range from 20 to 80 hours.

Mr Clarke said that the new tests, prepared by the National Foundation of Educational Research, would reduce substantially the burden on teachers, and followed close consultation with teachers. "I have no doubt that these new streamlined tests will be of great value in raising standards and providing hard and reliable information for parents about their children's achievements," he said.

The original tests stopped at level three in the national curriculum with the average child being expected to achieve level two. Many educationists had complained that the brightest children were capable of more so next year's tests will continue to level four,

Pencil and paper testing of basic skills for seven-year-olds has made a comeback, reports David Tytler

with teachers encouraged to put their children into the highest possible grade they think can be achieved rather than take them steadily through the different levels.

Teachers had also complained that the level two reading test covered too broad a range. Next year it will be graded from A to E. Children would be asked to read a passage aloud to a teacher from one of the set books and then be asked to define 25 words taken from the text.

The new tests have dropped the requirement for a pupil to listen to a teacher read out a passage and then answer questions because it provided little useful extra information. An optional 30-minute written national comprehension test would be available for schools with a spelling test for the more able children. Mr Clarke said that many schools were already using similar papers. The

arithmetic paper would concentrate on addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, algebra and measures. Only one aspect of science — earth and the atmosphere or types and uses of materials — would be tested. The time-consuming tests in mathematics and science, using dice and discovering which materials sank or floated, which caused some classroom disruption this year, are to be abandoned.

Mr Clarke rejected claims by the teacher unions that this year's tests had upset children and had told teachers nothing new about their pupils. "On balance, the teachers made favourable comments about this year's tests and many pupils found the tests enjoyable. The tests also told teachers a lot that was new about their pupils — usually that they could do more than teachers thought," he said.

The new tests would reach teachers in December, three months earlier than last year, and would be taken over a period of 13 weeks starting from half-term in the Easter term, rather than the six weeks allowed this year. Teachers would also have time to complete their own assessments not covered by the national tests.

Jack Straw, Labour's frontbench education spokesman, said: "Only

education ministers and a cabinet who boycott state schools for the education of their own children could have secured such a level of incompetence and confusion as this government have in relation to seven-year-old testing. Given their track record, there is no guarantee that they have got things right this time."

Doug McAvoy, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said that the new tests were a "slimmed-down version of last year's disaster".

The Assistant Masters' and Mistresses' Association has given a cautious welcome to the new tests, saying that they would be easier to administer. "But whether it will be better for children's education depends very much on the shape of the tests and if the government takes into account the problem of children who cannot read or write properly at the age of seven."

Gillian Wood, assistant general secretary, said. According to Charles Knight, of Hodder and Stoughton's education division, a spelling test for bright seven-year-olds might include the following words: rabbit, queen, ground, month, change, marble, picture, learn, final, argue, puzzle, balance, calm, question, quarter, heart and crocodile.

Confident Lamont hails revival of industrial sector

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

THE recession is coming to an end, the economy is on the right track and government forecasts of a recovery in the second half of the year will be fully vindicated, Norman Lamont said last night.

In his most glowingly optimistic speech yet, the Chancellor of the Exchequer produced a battery of statistics that might well have been seen as sufficient to launch a November election campaign, had recent opinion polls offered the prime minister greater encouragement.

At a dinner in Edinburgh, Mr Lamont said that "with manufacturing output rising in both June and July, the indications are that the recession in manufacturing may well be over".

He said that productivity usually fell in a recession but in the three months to July it had risen by 2.3 per cent. "This evidence suggests that the British economy is now far more flexible and adaptable and therefore able to respond to difficult economic conditions more quickly and effectively," he added. "This bodes very well for our future

competitiveness, and hence for output and jobs."

Mr Lamont's other good tidings were that:

● The balance of trade was in surplus in the last three months for the first time since 1982, with the current account deficit over the past year down from £3.6 billion to £850 million.

● Earlier estimates that manufacturing investment this year would fall 21 per cent had now been revised upwards to a fall of only 6 per cent.

● The fall in non-oil Gross Domestic Product had been only 0.25 per cent in the second quarter, compared with a full 1 per cent in the previous two quarters.

● Average earnings growth had fallen for seven successive months and at 7.5 per cent was the lowest since 1967.

● Over the past year, car exports had risen by 47 per cent. There was every prospect that Britain would be running a surplus in cars by the mid-1990s, compared with a deficit of £5 billion in 1989.

The Chancellor, clearly cheered by the gathering accretion of indicators to sup-

port his repeated predictions, said: "It is increasingly clear that the economy is on the right track, that the recession is coming to an end and that our forecast of a recovery in the second half of the year will be fully vindicated."

Earlier, the changed message from the opinion polls brought no slackening of the pre-election phoney war. Labour produced its health service "action plan" for the first 100 days of a Labour government and the Conservatives fielded three ministers to attack Labour's continued commitment to the renationalisation of the water industries, BT and the National Grid.

Robin Cook, Labour's health spokesman, listed 39 steps in the plan "to take the NHS back from the brink of privatisation". He said: "The first priority is to cleanse the NHS of the commercial pressures created by the Conservatives. On Day One we will halt opting out by hospitals in the second and third waves and keep them as part of a health authority that answers to local people whom it serves. In our first week we will instruct hospitals to scrap all two-tier deals on waiting lists and admit all patients in order of medical need."

He said that Labour would set a target date by which health authorities must reduce cancelled operations to below one in 20 of all bookings, remove the "gagging" clauses imposed by some health authorities and trusts to stop medical staff speaking out in public, and set up an enquiry into whether there is a link between length of waiting lists and the amount of private practice.

William Waldegrave, the health secretary, said on radio that fears whipped up by Labour that the NHS would be "groundless". Peter Lilley, the trade and industry secretary, said the £10.5 billion required for Labour's renationalisation pledges was "a huge price to pay for socialism's last gasp".

David Trippier, the environment minister, said Labour's policies would be a "threat to investment in cleaner water". He added: "Thanks to privatisation, the water industry will be investing £28 billion over the next ten years in cleaner water."

● An opinion poll in today's *Daily Express* by Numbers Market Research has Labour at 41 per cent. Conservatives 39 per cent. Liberal Democrats 15 per cent.

Past low point, page 23



Facing the music: *Jesus Christ Superstar* being performed in traditional Japanese style at the Dominion theatre, London, by the Shiki company as part of the Japan Festival

Top salaries

Privatised jobs close pay gap

By ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

JUST three months after the privatisation of Scottish Hydro-Electric, Sir Michael Joughin, part-time chairman for the past eight years, has had his salary tripled to £150,000. His chief executive, Roger Young, has had his pay doubled to £175,000.

Large pay rises in newly privatised companies are not a novelty, but attention has been focused on them by the growing gap between top public and private sector pay, and by the number of companies sold by government in recent years. The 16 power companies privatised since

December last year have reported huge pay rises for their most senior directors. Before privatisation, the typical chairman and chief executive of a regional electricity company in England and Wales earned £62,270.

That was £3,330 below the maximum for the second highest Civil Service grade. It is the sort of salary paid to a police chief inspector, but nearly £10,000 a year less than the pay of the permanent secretary in a ministry such as the Home Office. Less than a year later, the top two directors in each of the 12 com-

panies are reckoned to average £149,000, excluding benefits.

According to the Monks Partnership pay survey, published today, basic pay for senior managers at 600 companies in Britain rose on average by 12 per cent last year. But the most senior directors' increases were the largest, averaging 14.3 per cent. According to Monks, a typical finance director of an industrial company with annual sales of £90 million now earns £66,502.

Top salaries frozen, page 1
Leading article, page 17

PRIVATISATION AND PAY				
Chairman	Year to March 91 (£)	Year to March 90 (£)	Change	
British Airways	Lord King	407,650	515,818	-21%
British Gas	Robert Evans	370,000	173,447	+77%
National Power	John Baker	240,000	185,600	+29%
British Telecom	Iain Vallance	536,303	374,152	+43%
Anglian Water	Bernard Henderson	91,000	81,000	+11%
Yorkshire Water	Gordon Jones	119,000	75,000	+59%
Northumbrian Water	Sir Michael Straker	51,000	31,000	+64%
Southern Water	William Courtney	142,000	46,000	+209%
Northern Electric	David Morris	141,511	72,151	+95%
Southern Electric	Duncan Ross	197,087	78,180	+152%
London Electricity	John Wilson	142,579	84,102	+70%
Eastern Electricity	James Smith	114,621	68,368	+68%

Part year only (part-time)

£200m diverted by universities from research

By JOHN O'LEARY, HIGHER EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

UNIVERSITIES are siphoning off £200 million of public money intended for basic research to prop up industrial and other applied projects, lecturers claimed yesterday.

The Association of University Teachers claims that private companies and government departments are not paying the full costs of commissioned research, and that making up the shortfall from general research funding is squeezing out valuable projects.

Universities have been gradually increasing the charges made for overheads on research projects since a report by Harold Hanham, vice-chancellor of Lancaster University, highlighted the problem three years ago. He suggested trebling the overheads charged on some projects.

Few universities have complied fully, however, and most accuse government departments of driving down market rates by refusing to add more than 40 per cent in overheads to the charges they pay for projects. Private research organisations usually add more than 100 per cent.

Gareth Roberts, vice-chancellor of Sheffield University, said: "Industry follows government, and most companies are reluctant to pay more." There is pressure on universities to take private contracts even if they are uneconomic because the scale of outside funding is taken into account when their budgets are set.

Warwick University has set targets of 105 per cent overheads on science projects and 65 per cent in the social sciences. Michael Shattock, the registrar, said: "We are unrepentant about going for a decent level of overheads. We are doing rather well so far. It seems that organisations are prepared to pay more if there is a proper justification."

The association's report calls for the government to provide the £200 million it claims universities have been forced into misappropriating as a result of departmental and research council policies. Shrinking resources are damaging university research, especially in the arts, humanities and social sciences.

Among the association's recommendations are a separate research council for the arts and humanities, and a shift in the balance of funding for research and development from military to civil projects. The existing research councils are said to be in suffering from serious underfunding.

Diana Warwick, the association's general secretary, said: "Public accountability, and

the right of taxpayers to know how their money is spent, is important, so the true costs of applied research must be openly stated, recognised and be paid for fairly. The steady destruction of Britain's science base must stop."

One adult in four is either a current or a recent student, according to the largest survey of adult learning in Britain, published yesterday.

The study, which was based on interviews with more than 4,000 people, comes as ministers prepare to announce whether adults will have to pay the full cost of courses classified as leisure subjects. Classes leading to vocational qualifications are shown to be the most popular.

Students commit an average of 9.3 hours a week to their subject.

Drink laws extended to train staff

Legislation governing alcohol and drug abuse by motorists is to be extended to staff working for British Rail, London Underground and Docklands Light Rail, Malcolm Rifkind, the transport secretary, said yesterday.

Proposed new offences include being unfit to drive through drink or drugs, and exceeding the drink-drive limits for motorists. Police will be able to require specimens of breath, blood or urine where there is reasonable cause to suspect an offence.

Murder charge

Christopher Groves, aged 23, unemployed, of Watford, Hertfordshire, was remanded into police custody by Hemel Hempstead magistrates yesterday where he appeared accused of murdering Cordelliah Lovett, aged 16. The prosecution told the court that police enquiries were continuing. No application was made for bail. Mr Groves will appear before Watford magistrates on Friday.

Editor charged

Donald Treford, editor of the *Observer* newspaper, appeared on a drink-drive charge at Horseferry Road magistrates' court, central London, yesterday. Mr Treford, aged 53, of Islington, north London, denied driving while his alcohol level was over the legal limit in the early hours of last Saturday. He was remanded on bail to appear again in November.

From September 29th British Midland fly Heathrow to Nice. Every day.

Diamond Service
British Midland
THE SERIOUS ALTERNATIVE
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT YOUR TRAVEL AGENT OR PHONE 071-589 5599

هكذا من الاصل

Judge blames council for not locking up boy who raped again

A JUDGE criticised a council social services committee yesterday after a boy accused of rape went missing from a children's home and raped a 53-year-old woman.

Police had twice requested that Norbert McCootie, aged 14, should be kept in a secure unit, but the committee of Lambeth council, south London, decided to place him in the children's home.

Judge Michael Coombe, at the Central Criminal Court, said: "I take the view that the social services committee made the wrong decision. Because of that decision, a 53-year-old lady has been raped and robbed."

McCootie had appeared in Balham juvenile court in February, accused of raping a woman aged 22 in Clapham,

south London. The court was told that he had first appeared in court in May 1989, had been put into council care and had since appeared in court six times for offences including mugging, handling stolen goods and indecent assault on a woman whose breasts he fondled after breaking into her house.

The court was told that McCootie and Justin Powell, aged 14, ambushed the woman on February 13 as she walked across the Clapham North estate. The woman had seen the boys lurking about but said she felt no concern because she thought that they were harmless schoolboys.

John Crocker, for the prosecution, said that the two boys threw her face down in the snow and told her that they would kill her if she did not hand over her money. Powell ran off when she handed over £6.50 but

McCootie continued to threaten her. He removed her underclothing, threatened her with a knife and said: "Don't make a noise or I'll kill you." He raped her and then ran off with her training shoes. The woman stumbled home, where a flat mate called the police.

McCootie and Powell were caught when they were questioned by police about another matter. A detective noticed that Powell was wearing trainers similar to the ones taken from the raped woman. A DNA test of McCootie showed that he was almost certainly the rapist. The chances of it not being him were one in 50 million.

The second attack occurred on April 1 in Stratford, east London. McCootie grabbed the woman in an alleyway as she was walking home at 11pm.

She was forced into a doorway at knifepoint and punched several times in the face. Her hands were cut as she tried to wrestle the knife from McCootie. He was said to have been obsessed about her not looking at him while he was raping her, shouting at her to keep her eyes shut.

McCootie was arrested soon afterwards and a DNA test showed that the chances of his not being the rapist were one in 80,000.

The judge refused a defence application to keep McCootie and Powell's names from being published. "I think these charges are so grave that I can see no reason for providing protection for them," he said.

He described the offences as horrific. He said McCootie had been put under supervision three times and treated with enormous leniency. "I am concerned first and foremost with the protection of the public," he said. "I regret to say that, despite his age, he has shown criminal propensities beyond the normal and I regard him as a menace to the public."

Powell, aged 14, is to be detained for 18 months after pleading guilty to robbery. The judge was asked by counsel for Powell to deal with the matter under juvenile rules. He declined to do so because he said that the most Powell could serve in those circumstances was four months in secure accommodation. He would also, subject to agreement of the childcare controller, be allowed to visit his parents at the weekends. "We have to be realistic," the judge said.

He added that the leniency shown to McCootie and Powell in the past had not paid off. To deal with them both under the Children's and Young Persons Act was quite unsuitable for the crimes they had committed.

"I make it clear that there is no method in law which is suitable in such a wicked case, other than to ensure detention in such places as the secretary of state may direct," he said.

Debate rages over boxing ban

By DAVID YOUNG AND MICHAEL HORSWELL

MICHAEL Watson, the middleweight boxer who has undergone two emergency brain operations since his defeat on Saturday night, is continuing his fight for survival on a life support system in London's St Bartholomew's Hospital. It will be at least 48 hours before doctors know if he can make a complete recovery.

The boxer, whose fight against Chris Eubank was stopped, is being kept under a deep anaesthetic so that doctors can stabilise his condition. He has had two large clots removed from the right side of his brain, above the ear, and still has severe bruising.

The neurosurgeon leading the team treating Watson, Mr Peter Hamlyn, said the boxer's condition was still critical. He had developed a kidney complication because the part of the brain which secretes chemicals used by the kidneys was not operating fully, but this problem had been successfully treated with drugs.

The boxer's mother, Joan, remained at his bedside throughout yesterday and his former girlfriend, Zara Rhoulis, mother of his daughters Jamilla, aged four and Layla, aged three, also visited the hospital and spent several hours with him.

Calls for the banning of boxing have continued throughout the day from both sides of the political spectrum, but Peter Yarranton, the chairman of the Sports Council, defended the sport. "Boxing is a super sport and gives youngsters in particular tremendous confidence in the art of self defence. Professional boxers know the risks they are taking and I don't believe it beholds anyone to step in and stop them."

However, Sam Galbraith, a brain surgeon and Labour's spokesman for health in Scotland, said that professional boxing should be banned.

Barry McGuigan, the former world featherweight champion who was himself involved in a fight in 1982 when African boxer Young Ali died, said that the rules should be changed to ensure longer periods between fights. Robert Atkins, the sports minister, said yesterday that he would be



Painful rebirth: retired boxer Rod Douglas, who found himself in intensive care two years ago after a title fight against Herol Graham at Wembley. Full story, page 1

calling for a report into the fight. "I have spoken to John Morris, the general secretary of the British Boxing Board of Control and have called for a full account of what happened before and after Michael Watson was hurt

and the facilities that were available," he said.

James Tye, director general of the British Safety Council, and a leading anti-boxing campaigner, said: "How many more Michael Watsons will be left brain

damaged before the government realises that this sadistic sport must be brought to an end?"

Janet Daley, page 16
Sister boxing, page 38
Challenge to Brum, page 40

Maclean covers 'misled shoppers'

By CRAIG SETON

THE covers of two books they led readers to believe they were written by Alistair Maclean, the best selling author, were by another man with a similar name, magistrates at Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, were told yesterday.

HarperCollins, the publishing house, faces five summonses under the Trade Descriptions Act alleging it supplied the books. *Death Train* and *Night Watch*, with false descriptions indicating they were written by Mr Maclean, who died in 1987.

The court heard that the case had been brought by Warwickshire trading standards officers after complaints from readers that the books, written by Alistair MacNeill, were not up to the quality of Alistair Maclean novels. HarperCollins, which has pleaded not guilty, argued yesterday that some of Mr Maclean's books were also poor. They said they would prove that he had provided most of the plots for the two books.

Michael Stephens, for the prosecution, said that the front cover of the books had large letters, saying "Alistair Maclean's Death Train" and "Alistair Maclean's Night Watch". In smaller letters at the bottom was the name Alistair MacNeill, who had written the stories from outlines by Alistair Maclean before he died.

Mr Stephens said many readers would be attracted by the cover, painting a picture of an action packed Alistair Maclean novel. He said that Mr MacNeill might not be regarded as the most talented of authors, but the publishers decided there was a germ of talent there.

Mr Stephens said that Barry Winklesman, managing director HarperCollins, said in a letter to trading standards officers that great care had been taken to make clear that Mr MacNeill was the author. He had said that for most readers it was more important that the plot and characters were supplied by Mr Maclean. The apostrophe was sometimes used by publishers to indicate that a person named was not the author, but had some close association.

The trial continues today.

Homes to be tested for green credentials

MEASURES to help prevent global warming, ozone depletion and the destruction of rain forests are included in a scheme launched yesterday to ensure that new homes conform to higher green standards (Christopher Warman writes).

Under the Building Research Establishment's environmental assessment method (BREAM) scheme, new homes are assessed at the design stage and can be awarded up to 27 credit points for the features they incorporate. These include the level of insulation and energy saving measures to reduce the production of carbon dioxide and CFC gases.

The use of reused timber or timber from well-managed sources and of recycled tiles, slates, brick and stone is rewarded, as is the storage of recyclable materials, water economy, good ventilation, low energy lighting, and the building on land of low ecological value.

Launching the scheme, David Trippier, environment minister, said that in spite of the downturn in the construction industry, there were still about 180,000 new homes being built each year. "The development of BREAM for new homes is a vital step forward in our strategy to make buildings more environmentally sensitive," he said. Energy savings would soon recoup the extra cost of "greening" houses.

A scheme to assess supermarkets, including issues such as neighbourhood noise and Legionnaires' disease, was also launched yesterday. It is hoped that the BREAM scheme will be extended to cover existing offices, hotels and other buildings.

Children 'stranded by BR collector'

TWO boys say they were left stranded 20 miles from home by British Rail because they had the wrong tickets. Vincent Best, an asthmatic, and Lee Foster, both aged 12, say they walked ten miles along dark country lanes before going into a public house where staff allowed them to telephone their parents.

Vincent's father, also called Vincent, said: "I am absolutely livid. Two young and vulnerable lads were forced to walk for miles after dark and anything could have happened to them - all over a few pence."

John Foster, Lee's father, said: "I expect British Rail to do something so no other child has to go through what my son did."

The boys, of Erdington, Birmingham, spent Saturday travelling round the West Midlands rail network on £1. Awayday tickets. At Lichfield station, the boys say, a collector said the tickets were not valid because Lichfield was out of the area covered by the tickets, and they would have to pay 80p each. When they said they had no money he confiscated their tickets and told them to leave the station. They used their last 10p to call Lee's parents but were cut off. The boys said they did not realise they had gone too far.

Vincent said: "I usually have an inhaler but I left it at home. I was very breathless by the end of the trip and I began to get frightened."

A British Rail spokeswoman said the usual procedure would be to take passengers' names and addresses and send them a bill. An investigation would be launched, she said.

The judge refused a defence application to keep McCootie and Powell's names from being published. "I think these charges are so grave that I can see no reason for providing protection for them," he said.

He described the offences as horrific. He said McCootie had been put under supervision three times and treated with enormous leniency. "I am concerned first and foremost with the protection of the public," he said. "I regret to say that, despite his age, he has shown criminal propensities beyond the normal and I regard him as a menace to the public."

Powell, aged 14, is to be detained for 18 months after pleading guilty to robbery. The judge was asked by counsel for Powell to deal with the matter under juvenile rules. He declined to do so because he said that the most Powell could serve in those circumstances was four months in secure accommodation. He would also, subject to agreement of the childcare controller, be allowed to visit his parents at the weekends. "We have to be realistic," the judge said.

He added that the leniency shown to McCootie and Powell in the past had not paid off. To deal with them both under the Children's and Young Persons Act was quite unsuitable for the crimes they had committed.

Asthma sufferers not given right drugs

By NIGEL HAWKES
SCIENCE EDITOR

TOO many doctors are giving the wrong drugs to asthma sufferers, specialists at the European Respiratory Congress in Brussels said yesterday.

Thousands worldwide might also die unnecessarily because the treatment most commonly given might be making the condition worse, doctors said at the launch of the International Asthma Council at the congress.

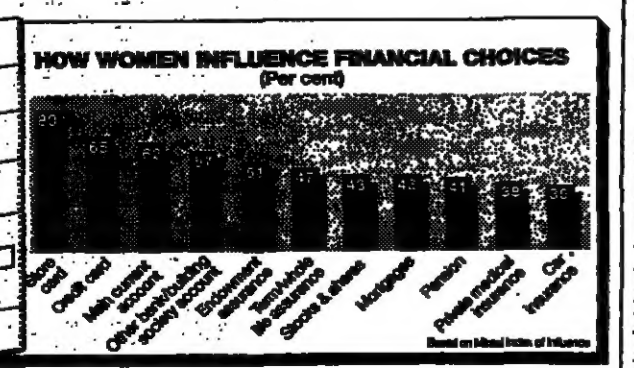
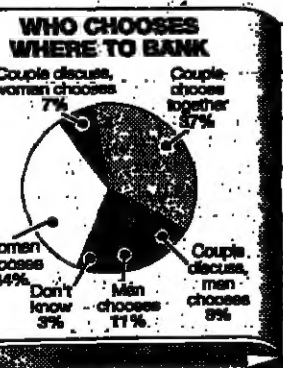
Dr Peter Thomas, of Toronto University who is chairman of the council, said that many doctors were not prescribing the best treatment because they were not familiar with the latest recommendations. In Britain, one survey found that four out of ten GPs were not aware that the British Thoracic Society had recently issued new guidelines.

The most commonly prescribed treatment is bronchodilator drugs, popular with patients because they quickly relieve the symptoms of shortness of breath. However, according to Sebastian Bianco of the University of Milan, such drugs might make the asthma worse by opening up the airways to whatever was causing the trouble.

Patients relied on them, Professor Bianco said, but they should be used only in conjunction with treatment of the underlying inflammation of the lungs.

Asthma deaths have been rising at about 10 per cent a year in Britain, to reach about 2,000 a year. Similar trends have been observed in other developed countries, but establishing the cause has not proved simple.

In June the government's Committee on the Safety of Medicines announced an enquiry into bronchodilator drugs, and the National Asthma Council has set up a committee to investigate the problem. The British Thoracic Society recommends that patients who use inhalers more than once a day would be better off on long-term suppressive therapy with steroids.



Women feel patronised in dealings with finance firms

By DAVID YOUNG

BANKS, building societies and insurance companies often treat women as simpletons, ignoring their increasing influence on household financial decisions, a survey by the market researcher Mintel shows.

Six in ten women surveyed said that financial companies talked down to them and seemed to think them unable to manage their own affairs. Paul Hersey, Mintel's senior financial analyst, said: "Those most likely to feel they are being patronised are women who are housewives and those in the 35-54 age group. Young women in the 15-19 age group are least likely to believe they are being patronised. However, this may be simply because they have had less experience of financial institutions."

"Despite the fact that

women say they want services designed especially for them, many financial service providers are wary of targeting women. It is a very fine balance between providing tailored services and appearing to discriminate or patronise."

The survey found that almost three in four women felt that financial companies failed to explain details of the accounts, savings plans and credit deals on offer, and more than 60 per cent said that financial firms should change their approach by offering packages specially tailored to women. The report says that, while women make up 40 per cent of the workforce, seven in ten are "economically active".

The survey, involving 1,154 women, aged over 15, was conducted during the summer. It says that 52 per cent

hold a bank current account, 37 per cent have a building society current account, one in three have at least one credit card and 42 per cent have car insurance. However, only 8 per cent have a mortgage and 5 per cent hold bank, building society or finance house personal loans, with 4 per cent in personal equity plans.

Mintel asked women who were married or living with partners about their influence on financial decisions and devised an "influence index", which showed that women had a big say in the choice of store credit cards, bank credit cards and in which bank the main current account was held. They had less influence in matters such as pensions and insurance. However, women making choices in those areas represented a sizeable market, Mintel said.

Restored to glory
and open for business.

Now Receiving Guests
0800 353535

FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022 • TELEPHONE 212.753.4500 • FAX 212.541.4736

Police chief rejects deprivation as trigger for city riots

By PETER DAVENPORT

SOCIAL deprivation was not the cause of riots on Tyneside, according to Sir Stanley Bailey, whose police officers tackled the disturbances.

The chief constable of Northumbria yesterday rejected a statement from the Archbishop of Canterbury that poverty was to blame. Investigations had shown that most of those arrested were out of work, but Sir Stanley insisted that unemployment alone was not the cause. The success of a police campaign against car crime in the area had been "a major trigger" for the four days of disturbances on housing estates in Newcastle upon Tyne and North Shields.

Many of those involved in the riots admitted seeking revenge on the police for the deaths of two young car thieves, killed when the vehicle they were driving hit a lamp-post at 125mph during a police pursuit.

Sir Stanley said that the riots had cost his force £1.8

million — £1.2 million in overtime, £100,000 for reinforcements from other forces, £200,000 for fuel and vehicles and £300,000 for civilian overtime. The force, which has shed 116 jobs and is making economies to help the county to avoid poll-tax capping, is appealing to the Home Office for extra funds to meet the cost of the disturbances.

Investigations into the riots have resulted in 155 arrests for offences including arson, criminal damage, assault and theft. Of those charged, Sir Stanley said, 98 were unemployed, 22 had jobs, 29 were schoolchildren, five were on training schemes and one was a student.

He said that the Archbishop of Canterbury's speech blaming the riots on social deprivation did not give the full picture. "I will not have the excuse that unemployment alone is the cause because many unemployed people commit no crimes."

Sir Stanley, who retires this

week after 16 years as chief constable, said there had been an amazing response from the public to police appeals for help in tracking down the rioters. The police took 500 telephone calls on one day.

Sir Stanley repeated his defence of police tactics, saying that it was a tribute to the restraint of his officers that no civilian had been injured. "Looking at the nature of the disorder, you can go out and crack heads. But this does not help the future and we achieved our objectives with no injuries caused by the police to the public. No one can say what would have happened had serious injuries been caused."

He added that morale among his force was good in spite of a terrifying campaign of threats against individual officers because of their success in tracking down criminals and those involved in the disturbances.

Letters, page 17



Rocking on: Bill Wyman, bass player with the Rolling Stones, at the launch in London yesterday of the paperback of his autobiography *Stone Alone*. Mr Wyman is also the rock and roll group's chronicler and archivist

Pollsters suggest 22m back arts lottery

More than half of adults would buy tickets in a national lottery to support the arts, sport and the environment, according to a poll for the Sports Council and the Arts Council (John Young writes).

The survey suggests that 22 million people would support such a lottery. Estimated average expenditure of £1.69 a week would provide £2,000 million a year. After expenditure and prize money, £600 million would be available for national and local projects.

The poll by Research Surveys of Great Britain, of 2,000 respondents aged 16 or over, found that 40 per cent were interested in taking part in a lottery, rising to over half if the proceeds were channelled in to sport, the arts and the environment.

Peter Yarranton, chairman of the Sports Council, said that lotteries elsewhere in Europe had been enormously successful in raising funds for a wide range of socially desirable programmes. However, the government had still to grasp the nettle and sanction a national lottery.

Lord Palumbo, chairman of the Arts Council, said the survey showed that a national lottery would yield plentiful resources to benefit the arts and cultural heritage.

Families ask judge to Orkney

By KERRY GILL

THE four Orkney families whose nine children were seized by social workers after allegations of sexual abuse said that Lord Clyde, chairman of the judicial enquiry, was welcome to visit their homes at any time.

Their invitation was passed to Lord Clyde by Edward Targowski, QC, counsel for the families, yesterday. It was the first time that the possibility of a visit to the South Ronaldsay community, where the children live, emerged at the enquiry, now entering its fifth week in Kirkwall.

Lord Clyde said he would bear the invitation in mind but added that arrangements did not have to be made immediately. The enquiry panel is to visit Orkney council's social work department later today.

Julie Lee, one of the social workers, earlier was handed a teddy bear belonging to one of the families involved. She was also given a box containing hundreds of cards sent to the children while they were in care, but which did not reach them until they returned home.

The enquiry has heard claims that toys, including the teddy bear belonging to the M family, were torn apart and searched after being sent to the children. The enquiry continues today.

Green agency

Scotland is to have its own environment protection agency, Ian Lang, the Scottish secretary, announced yesterday. It will have a £20 million annual budget and 500 staff when it takes over responsibility for all pollution from a number of inspectorates. The agency's remit includes radioactive waste. A similar agency planned for England and Wales has been shelved until after the election.

Trials of jury

More than 100 potential jurors attended the Central Criminal Court yesterday for the first stage in selecting 12 people for the second Guinness trial, expected to last three months. Lord Speer, aged 49, and Roger Seelig, aged 46, former merchant bankers, are charged with false accounting. Mr Justice Henry, excused 57 leaving 54 still to be considered. The trial is due to start on Thursday.

Joyride charge

A man appeared in court at Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, yesterday charged with three offences of taking cars without consent, theft and driving while disqualified and without insurance. Michael Shipman, aged 20, of Oldham, was remanded in custody until today. He and two others were arrested after police developed a film in a camera found near the scene of a crash last Tuesday night.

With calls cheaper to 199 countries there's never been a better time to phone Uncle Sam.

Reduction examples for some of our busiest routes:

Australia	by at least 17%
New Zealand	by at least 17%
USA	by at least 14%
Canada	by at least 14%
Japan	by at least 9%
France	by at least 6%
Germany	by at least 6%

Wherever Uncle Sam happens to live, keeping in touch with him will be a lot cheaper now that BT have reduced the cost of calls to 199 out of 201 international destinations.

And if Uncle Sam should happen to live in the USA or Canada, your call to him will be at least 14% cheaper. So, a 5 minute cheap rate call would now cost just £2.57.

Call us free on 0800 800 856

and ask for a copy

of our free booklet

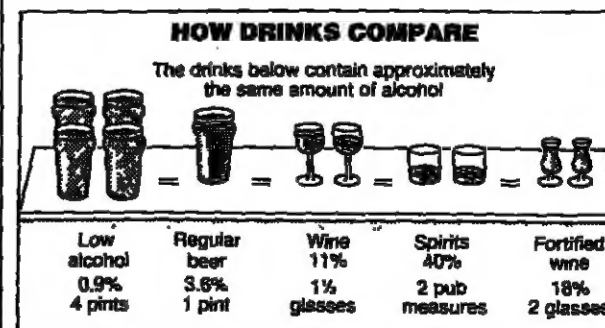
'Phoning Abroad

The Everyday Guide.'

CALL FREE ON 0800 800 856 ANYTIME



The reductions shown are from BT's 100 charges in force prior to 2 Sept. 1991



Drinkers blind to levels of alcohol

By DAVID YOUNG

THE average beer drinker, traditionally seen muttering into his pint that his ale is becoming weaker by the week, is likely to be unaware of the true strength of his favourite tipple.

Surveys have shown that three out of four drinkers do not know the strength of common drinks, and that 50 per cent of young people believe, incorrectly, that a single whisky is stronger than a pint of ordinary beer.

The Portman Group, a drinks industry-funded body whose aim is to promote sensible drinking, is distributing a leaflet through off licences and supermarkets to educate drinkers. A poster for display in pubs later this year is also planned.

The group's findings are supported by a survey by Mori which found that 75 per cent of participants did not know the correct alcohol content of various drinks, and one by the Edinburgh University alcohol research group which found that half of the 6,000 young people it questioned thought that a whisky was stronger than a pint.

Labels on drinks are re-

quired to state the percentage of alcohol but the Portman Group has found "a general lack of understanding" about the symbols used. John Rose, its director, said: "Knowing the strength of a drink is an important first step towards sensible drinking. Many parents and teachers want to give young people advice about sensible drinking but they themselves have little idea of the alcoholic content of different drinks." Previous sensible drinking campaigns have concentrated on "units" of alcohol but counting the units consumed depended on knowing the strength of the drinks, he added.

A typical pint of British beer with 3.6 per cent alcohol-by-volume was equal to about two units of alcohol, the Portman Group said. A single whisky is about one unit.

The Edinburgh University survey was carried out among a countrywide, random sample of 14 to 16-year-olds in the latter part of 1990. The Mori poll was part of a larger, general survey carried out last year among more than 1,000 respondents in the A, B, C and D social groups.

هكذا من الاصل

blind to
alcohol

Housing groups demand 1.2 million new homes to solve 'hidden problem'

Rise in rural homeless 'is bigger than in towns'

By RAY CLANCY

THE number of homeless people is rising faster in the countryside than in urban areas, according to the latest research. Only a long-term commitment from the government to providing affordable housing can ease the problem, housing organisations say.

The sale of council houses, inflation and a failure by the government to admit that there are thousands of homeless people in rural areas has resulted in a hidden problem, the groups say, and at least 1.2 million new houses are needed in ten years to solve it.

A study, commissioned by the Rural Development Commission, the government's adviser on rural affairs, is due to be published at the end of the year. It is expected to show that, in the past five years, homelessness in the countryside has been rising faster than in urban areas. Researchers blame high prices and, more recently, house repossessions.

Many people are unaware of their rights and fail to collect benefits due to them. Poor public transport and a lack of advice centres compound their plight. Researchers say that local authorities have shirked their responsibilities and the true picture of homelessness has never been exposed.

Cornwall has a severe shortage of affordable homes for first-time buyers. In popular tourist villages, more than half the houses are second homes. Penny Prisk, of the Cornwall Rural Housing Association, said: "Retired people come to Cornwall seeking an idyllic

rural lifestyle - a chocolate box village. These people have more money than local people and can afford to buy the expensive housing. But as more elderly people live in villages, young people are forced to move away."

Much of the blame is levelled at local authorities. Brian Moore, of Shelter, in Plymouth, said: "Lack of transport, isolation and inaccessibility means that homelessness in rural areas has become an horrific problem. There is evidence of widespread hidden poverty and deprivation in areas where councils are trying to keep down their waiting lists and therefore ignoring the problem. We have identified 17 councils in our area who are not doing their jobs properly in terms of processing homeless people."

Official statistics only scratch the surface. We believe that the real numbers are between 200 and 300 per cent higher," he said.

In Gloucester, John Macklin, of Shelter, said that mortgage foreclosures were responsible for more than 17 per cent of homeless cases. "When the government urged people to become home owners, many jumped at the chance and bought their council houses. This led to a shortage of affordable houses to rent," he said.

Housing organisations said official statistics did not put homelessness figures into context. They said that statistics ought to relate to the number of homeless people in an area and the amount of rented accommodation available. The only official figures are those



Time on their hands: for Arthur, left, and David, another homeless man, Whitby's attractions begin and end at their temporary hostel

collected by local authorities on the number of referrals and people re-housed.

The St Petroc's Society, a charitable organisation that runs three hostels in Truro and Newquay, Cornwall, turns away people every day. At least half are aged under 25. Rita Hampton, who manages the hostels, said: "The local authorities don't even realise that half of these people are without homes."

She believes that the government should allow local authorities to use money from the sale of council houses to provide affordable housing in rural areas, and that there should be a change in the benefits system. "Once they have paid their rent to us and bought essentials like a toothbrush, it is very difficult to save up for a deposit on a flat," she said.

ARTHUR spent two years living rough in a derelict shipyard. "I wasn't just on the bottom rung of life's ladder, I had even fallen off that," he said.

Marshall made his home in an abandoned railway goods wagon. "It's hard for ordinary people to understand just how lonely such a life can be, when you are grateful to find a discarded, half-eaten sandwich and you pinch milk to drink," he said.

Such experiences are not unusual in our big towns and cities. But Arthur, aged 46 and with two failed marriages behind him, and Marshall, aged 43 and with a

history of psychiatric illness and family break-ups, are not in that category. They are examples of rural homelessness, an issue that is often hidden behind chocolate-box images of the countryside, but one which is causing increasing concern to the Rural Development Commission.

The agency, which in the past has concentrated on stimulating the economies of deprived rural areas, has recently appointed nine rural service officers to help alleviate some of the social problems.

Robin Dunn, the officer for Yorkshire, is concentrating on the seaside town of

Whitby, trying to help a group of homeless that includes Arthur and Marshall. He is working with the local voluntary group, Network - The Whitby Resource Centre, which helps an estimated two dozen homeless people who would otherwise fall outside the schemes operated by government agencies and national charities.

A dilapidated, four-storey Edwardian terrace house in a street full of small hotels and guest houses has been turned into a temporary hostel to provide places for seven people, including Arthur and Marshall. Volunteers estimate that there are a further 20 or so individuals

sleeping rough around the town at any one time. Most are men, in their late 20s to middle 40s. Two are said to live in a pigeon loft.

Once the men have been given a roof, the next step is to get them working. Many help to run a warehouse where unwanted furniture and household fittings are renovated for people on benefit, and a £600,000 grant from the commission is meeting half the cost of converting a redundant hospital on the harbour into light industrial units, where training can be given to provide the men with the skills they need to earn a regular wage.

Down and out beside the seaside

By PETER DAVENPORT

Freed man turned knife killer

A judge ordered an enquiry yesterday into how doctors let a man walk out of hospital the day after he was diagnosed a psychopath. Eight months later Richard Bulmer, aged 27, used five knives to stab a friend to death after a heavy drinking session.

Mr Justice Otton sent Bulmer to Rampton high security hospital indefinitely. The judge said at Norwich crown court that the Crown Prosecution Service must hold an enquiry into how Bulmer, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, was allowed to go free while a voluntary patient at the Highcroft hospital in the West Midlands. "If he had had treatment then, then these dreadful events may never have happened."

Bulmer pleaded guilty in May to the manslaughter of David Platts, aged 26, and was sent for assessment before being sentenced.

Murder charges

Mohammed Womiq Nazir, aged 20, and Jamil Ahmed Chowdhury, aged 25, have been charged before Aldershot magistrates, Hampshire, with the murder of Raymond Kelly, aged 17, at a petrol station in Hartley Wintney, Hampshire, eight months ago. They have also been charged with attempted robbery and conspiracy to rob.

Baby returned

Martin Burkhill, aged 11 months, abducted from his home in Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, on Saturday, was reunited with his mother after police arrested a woman outside Haywards Heath station, West Sussex.

£1m vandals

Joyriders in a stolen car caused more than £1 million damage to a sports and leisure complex at Lakenham, Norfolk, after they rammed the front entrance, starting a fire that destroyed much of the building.

Blind speedster

Mike Landsdell, aged 54, of Ascot, Berkshire, has broken the land speed record for the blind, reaching 130.97mph in his Ford Sierra Cosworth at Pendine Sands, Dyfed.

ounded
ned £100

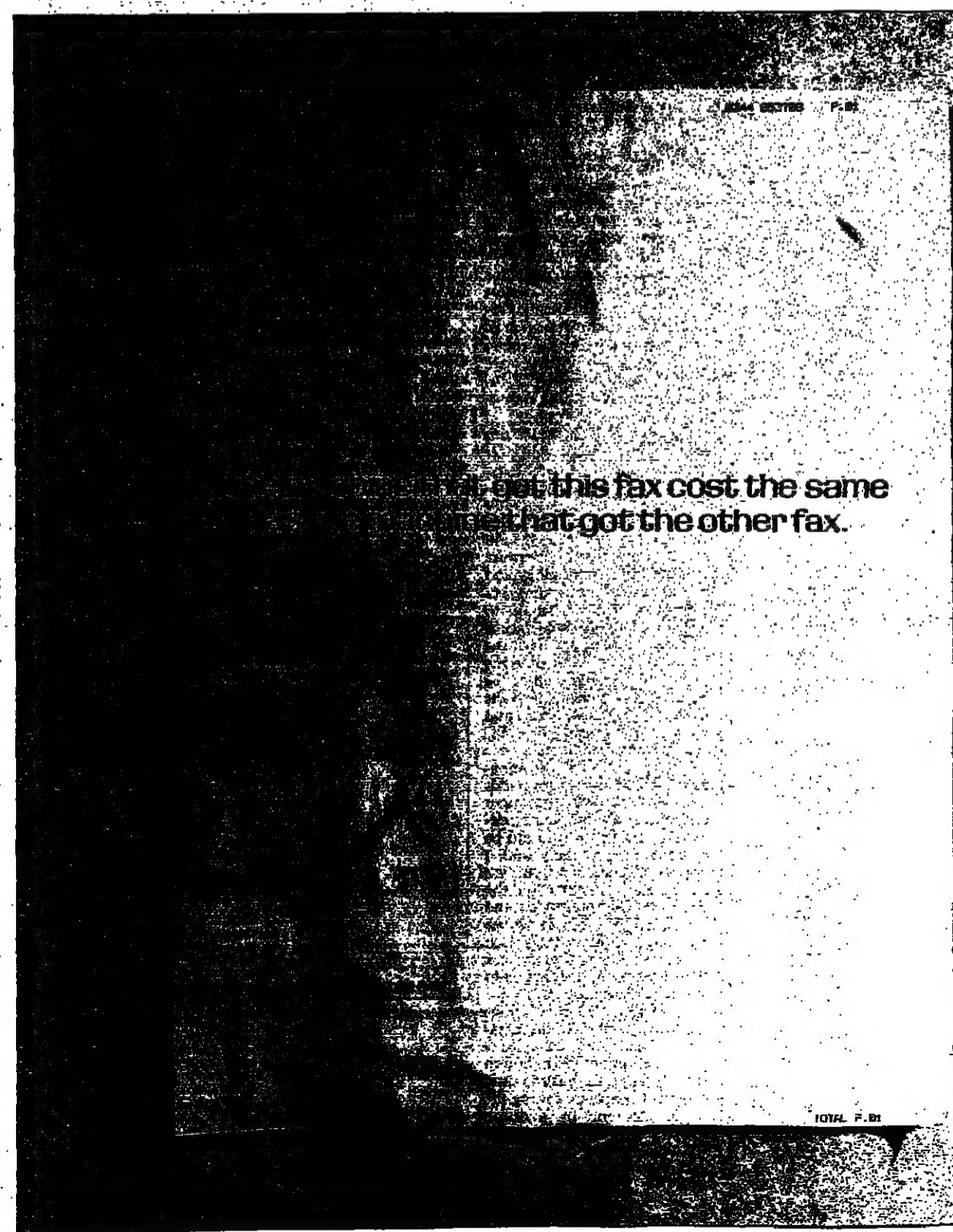
Knighted

last month

chance to

the right

the right



Both faxes arrived on the same day, can you spot the difference? Easy isn't it?

The one on the left is from a conventional fax machine. Already it's begun to turn yellow. To fade. To curl up. To crinkle.

The one on the right arrived on Panasonic's UF-300 plain paper fax.

It's printed on the sort of paper you type on. So it's still crisp and white. It's printed with an ink-jet printer so the words are still black. It boasts an easy-to-replace ink cartridge so your fingers stay clean.

You can take the fax and file it. You can sign it. Even re-fax it.

Rather an easy spot the difference competition wasn't it?

Actually, no. There's no difference at all. Both fax machines cost the same.

Send off the coupon for information about the one on the right.

To: Francine Kane, Panasonic Business Systems UK, Panasonic House, Willoughby Road, Bracknell, Berkshire, RG12 8PP. Dial 100 and ask for Francine. Fax: 0344 853708.

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

TS2 Tel. No. _____

Panasonic
Facsimile

Both faxes arrived on the same day, can you spot the difference? Easy isn't it?

The one on the left is from a conventional fax machine. Already it's begun to turn yellow. To fade. To curl up. To crinkle.

The one on the right arrived on Panasonic's UF-300 plain paper fax.

It's printed on the sort of paper you type on. So it's still crisp and white. It's printed with an ink-jet printer so the words are still black. It boasts an easy-to-replace ink cartridge so your fingers stay clean.

You can take the fax and file it. You can sign it. Even re-fax it.

Rather an easy spot the difference competition wasn't it?

Actually, no. There's no difference at all. Both fax machines cost the same.

Send off the coupon for information about the one on the right.

To: Francine Kane, Panasonic Business Systems UK, Panasonic House, Willoughby Road, Bracknell, Berkshire, RG12 8PP. Dial 100 and ask for Francine. Fax: 0344 853708.

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

TS2 Tel. No. _____

Panasonic
Facsimile

Yugoslav ceasefire brings Zagreb a touch of normality but shells still fall on village front line

Pact breathes life into ghost town

The fragile ceasefire is holding in most places, but many do not believe it will lead to a lasting solution of the civil war, Christopher Walker reports

A YELLOW rose in the gun barrel of a federal T55 tank aimed at a Zagreb housing estate yesterday symbolised the fragility of a ceasefire which has amazed Serbs and Croats alike by surviving its first 24 hours largely intact.

"The flower is there to show we do not want to fight," explained Captain Slavko Milovanov, adjutant of the 1,000 heavily armed federal soldiers besieged in the Marshal Tito barracks. "The tank is in place to show we have overwhelming strength and will fight hard if we have to."

An anxious father, about to visit one of the Serbian conscripts based in the military complex, was picking his way through the dangerous no-man's-land between mined Croatian barricades and the perimeter gate as we arrived. "I have spoken to my boy by telephone and he told me that neither he nor his friends want to fight," the father explained, proffering his umbrella against the lashing rain which greeted the ceasefire after days of steamy sun. "We pray for

him and for all of us that this time it will be peace."

Captain Milovanov, aged 34, who has lived through the many collapsed ceasefires, was sanguine about the chances of a lasting resolution of a war which the biggest selling Croatian paper, *Vecernji List*, said yesterday would quickly spill over into Austria and Hungary if it continued. "Only a naive person would put on such a thing as this being of a lasting nature," the captain explained.

Speaking in the sandbagged barracks, still without electricity, post, and medical or food supplies despite a Croatian pledge to restore them, he said: "Maybe it is a short peace, but it is hard to believe that a final peace has arrived."

Tension was high in the barracks, dominated by photographs and busts of Tito, and the surrounding streets were almost deserted. On the approach roads, mines were clearly visible; others were hidden in undergrowth, attached to invisible trip wires. Full Croatian petrol tankers

were parked on a strategic bridge ready to be exploded if the tanks advanced.

"After the ceasefire, one of my men went out to try and talk to the Croats on the barricades, but they threatened to shoot him," said the captain, a man of Serb-Czech-German-Hungarian descent who claimed his only possible nationality was Yugoslav.

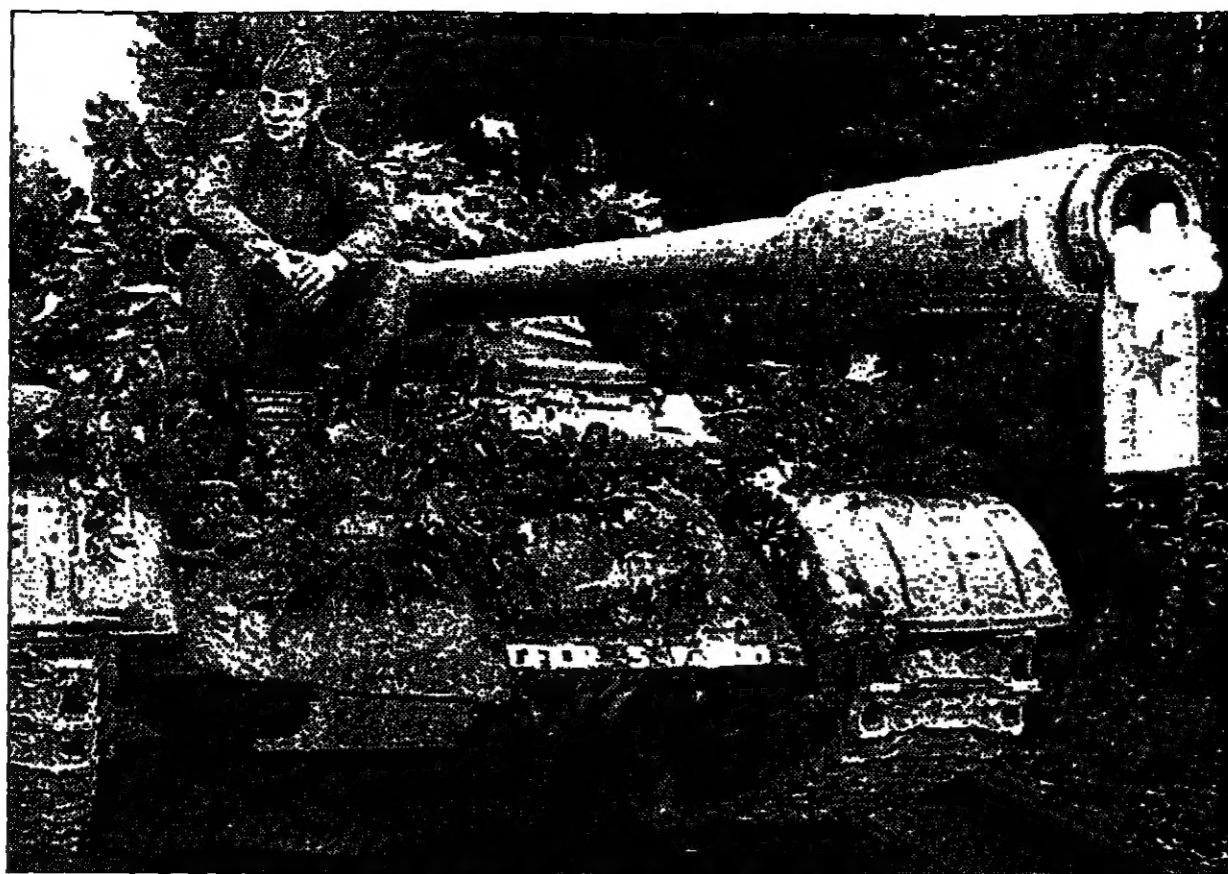
Because of their awesome supplies of heavy armour, morale among the federal troops remained high despite being reduced to one meal a day. "The blockade is only in place because we are willing to tolerate it at present," claimed the captain, who recently had a DM50,000 (£17,000) price put on his head for allegedly being a local leader of the "Chetnik terrorists", the second world war term used for Serbian guerrillas.

Displaying the remains of a rocket that narrowly missed one of his tanks last week, Captain Milovanov complained: "Since the ceasefire began on Sunday not a thing has changed. They have done

nothing to change our situation and that is not satisfactory."

Away from the military stand-off around the barracks, the mood of relief in Zagreb was tangible. Street lights went on for the first time in two weeks, traffic jams began to clog previously deserted roads, offices reopened and customers returned to the many cafes.

"Even if it is only for a few hours, or a few days, I am going to enjoy it," explained a Croatian postman back on his



War of the roses: at the besieged Marshal Tito barracks in Zagreb a Yugoslav army soldier relaxes atop a T55 tank bedecked with flowers and a flag. The adjutant said the rose in the gun barrel was to show "we do not want to fight"

Truce fails to silence guns in eastern Croatia

From TIM JUDAH in VINKOVCI

THERE was precious little sign of a ceasefire in eastern Croatia yesterday. It was impossible to ascertain who was firing at whom, but from Croatian-held villages on the front line the thud of mortar and cannon fire reverberated across the cornfields from the embattled town of Vukovar; machinegun fire could be heard from Srijemac Laze, a village held by Serbian militiamen and the Yugoslav army.

Mortars were heard in Vinkovci yesterday afternoon and in the Croatian village of Bogdanovci, a mile from Vukovar, the remaining inhabitants gathered pieces of a cluster bomb which they said had been dropped on Sunday, wounding 12 people.

The level of violence has diminished, a senior Croatian National Guard commander said in Vinkovci, "but I suspect that the shelling you can hear comes from Chetniks (Serbian militiamen) and bandits rather than the army." However, Croatian guardsmen closer to the front line said that they believed that tanks were still in action yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday morning, from a high vantage point, flames could be seen pouring from Vinkovci's surrounded army barracks. Witnesses said that the flames were a result of a direct hit by Croatian forces on an ammunition storage depot within the barracks on Sunday. A burst of machinegun fire could be heard from the direction of the barracks, but it was impossible to ascertain who was shooting. Yesterday afternoon, continual mortar fire could be heard in Vinkovci which had been under bombardment for 11 days. Asked whether, in accordance with the ceasefire, services had been restored to the besieged Vinkovci barracks, the senior guard commander said that they had not because "the telephone, water and electricity facilities have all been damaged".

Sniper fire snapping over the fields indicated that it was too dangerous to enter Vukovar yesterday afternoon. The cluster bomb in Bogdanovci was marked "CLUSTER HE 600LB NO. 1B MK3". Nineteen small craters pockmarked the street where the bomb had fallen and thousands of tiny shrapnel holes in gates, walls and trees and shattered windows bore testament to the bomb's force. The 12 wounded comprised eight civilians and four national guardsmen.

In the village of Stari Jankovci near by, a Yugoslav tank could be seen, a mile away, sheltering under greenery in the Serb village of Srijemac Laze. The tank could be seen only by climbing to the top of a wrecked house. A child's pot lay in the rubble; roses blossomed in the front garden.

Stari Jankovci is in the unenviable position of being caught between two hostile villages. Over the days and weeks a constant bombardment has severely damaged many houses and buildings in the village. The church tower teeters precariously after a direct hit and cabbages still grow in the gardens of houses abandoned and damaged by shell or mortar fire.

Few civilians remain in the front line villages. Two months ago it was still possible to cross the front line to talk to the Serb villagers on the other side. They talked of their fear of the Croats, their fresh memories of the genocidal wartime Croatian regime and the insults they felt they received from the present nationalist government in Zagreb.

Today, crossing the line is too dangerous. Doubtless their fears have now hardened into a mirror image of the Croatian determination to fight until the end. The prospect for peace looked as dim as ever in eastern Croatia yesterday afternoon. It became impossible to distinguish mortars from thunder.

FIX YOUR OWN MORTGAGE RATE

10.45% 12.0% APR

UNTIL 31.12.93

OR

10.7% 11.9% APR

UNTIL 30.9.96

Visit your local branch for details or phone us on 0800 555 100 (Monday to Friday 9.00 am - 9.00 pm), quoting reference T62.



The habit of a lifetime

Secured loans and mortgages require a charge on your property. All loans subject to status and valuation. Loans not available to persons under 18. Written quotations available from Abbey National plc 0800 555 100. APR is typical and variable. Minimum advance £15,000. Conditions of the offer available on request.

YOUR HOME IS AT RISK IF YOU DO NOT KEEP UP REPAYMENTS ON A MORTGAGE OR OTHER LOAN SECURED ON IT.

T62

Britain claims its share of East Europe trade

BRITISH industry yesterday launched a new offensive in Eastern Europe with a five-day tour of Polish factories by Sir Brian Corby, chairman of the Confederation of British Industry, and a team of senior businessmen. But a report compiled by the Vienna Institute for Economic Research shows that all the European Community countries are showing little commercial interest in the reforming economies of Central Europe.

Certainly British trade with Eastern Europe is lagging far behind that of Germany, France and Italy. The initiative by the CBI is supposed to reverse this trend. The Polish government was pleased with recent comments by Norman Lamont, the chancellor, and Peter Lilley, the trade secretary, committing Britain to open markets in such critical areas as textiles and farming products. This is an obvious rebuff to France, which is worried about cheap imports from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary complete their EC association agreements.

Sir Brian, who is accompanied by executives from building, legal, office equipment and chemical companies, declared: "I think we should be opening our markets and I hope our confederation will have some influence on the European Community's stand on trade." The report by the Vienna institute shows that the current stagnation is more than a matter of freer access to Western markets.

Since the 1989 revolutions the Western industrialised nations, known as G24, have promised about \$31 billion (£18 billion) to Eastern and Central Europe, excluding the Soviet Union. In addition there were credits from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to the tune of \$9.4 billion (£5.5 billion) and Club of Paris debt forgiveness of \$18.3 billion (£10.6 billion). But a closer look shows that only a third of the G24 help can be counted as joint assistance, and only a fraction of that has actually been paid out.

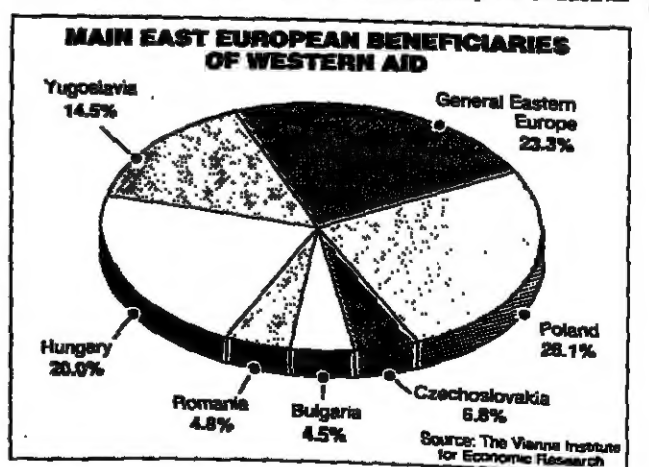
Concealed in the figures of one of the apparently most generous, Austria, is the fact that some 70 per cent of its bilateral assistance is earmarked for a motorway to the east - on the Austrian side of the border. Almost half of the

As British industry chiefs begin a tour of Polish factories, Roger Boyes examines Western pledges

of ministers in April, 1991, approved by the European parliament the following month and ripened fully only at the council of minister session in July.

But not all the blame lies with the West. Mr Lilley has been urging the Foreign Investment Agency to speed up its procedures and the CBI plans to do the same during the current trip. Rapid privatisation is also regarded as crucial to attracting British and European investment.

Sir John Harvey-Jones, probably Britain's best-known businessman, recently toured privatised factories in Hungary and Poland and produced a checklist of problems that deter investors. He told President Walesa that Poland should develop an industrial



Western aid pledges to Eastern Europe (\$bn)

	Aid	Credits & guarantees	Total
G-24 states	9.1	21.9	31.0
of which, money for:			
economic restructuring	4.4	5.2	9.6
currency stabilisation	1.4	5.5	6.9
humanitarian aid	2.8	0.3	3.1
export credit	0.6	10.8	11.4
IMF	-	4.1	4.1
World Bank	-	5.3	5.3

cons study, European Commission statistics give their own insights into how a combination of bureaucracy and a lack of information is holding up the flow of Western assistance.

The 1990 Dublin summit first launched the idea of technical assistance for the Soviet Union. The assistance package of 400 million ecus (£281 million) was elaborated at two further summits and was considered by the council

Summer in Moscow, page 1

هكذا من الاصل

the fields indicated that it was too dangerous to enter the war yesterday afternoon. The cluster bomb was not "CLUSTER HE 6000" but "IB MK3". Nineteen craters pockmarked the area where the bomb had fallen and thousands of tiny holes in the ground, trees and shattered windows bore testament to the force. The 12 wounded and killed civilians were national guardsmen.

In the village of Jankovci near Vinkovci, a tank could be seen away, sheltering under a tree in the Serbian village of Srijemske Lazare. The tank could be seen only by the top of a window. A child's pot lay in the garden of a house in the village.

Scar: Jankovci is a small village, but it has been a constant target for Serbian tanks and heavy artillery. The damage is severe. The church is a ruin. The houses are damaged. The fields are a mess. The people are scared.

Today, crossing the border is dangerous. But the Serbs have now made a major step towards peace. They have agreed to a ceasefire. The war is over. The people are happy. The fields are green. The houses are repaired. The church is a ruin, but it is still there. The people are proud.

of ministers in April approved by the parliament the 1991 constitution and opened the door to the country's independence in July.

But not all the Serbs agreed with the West. Mr. Milošević, the Serbian leader, argued that the 1991 constitution was a step towards the current situation. He said that the 1991 constitution was a step towards the current situation. He said that the 1991 constitution was a step towards the current situation.

s share
trade

of ministers in April approved by the parliament the 1991 constitution and opened the door to the country's independence in July.

But not all the Serbs agreed with the West. Mr. Milošević, the Serbian leader, argued that the 1991 constitution was a step towards the current situation. He said that the 1991 constitution was a step towards the current situation. He said that the 1991 constitution was a step towards the current situation.

N BENEFICIARIES
IN AID

of ministers in April approved by the parliament the 1991 constitution and opened the door to the country's independence in July.

But not all the Serbs agreed with the West. Mr. Milošević, the Serbian leader, argued that the 1991 constitution was a step towards the current situation. He said that the 1991 constitution was a step towards the current situation. He said that the 1991 constitution was a step towards the current situation.

eastern Europe (80%)

Credits & guarantees

of ministers in April approved by the parliament the 1991 constitution and opened the door to the country's independence in July.

But not all the Serbs agreed with the West. Mr. Milošević, the Serbian leader, argued that the 1991 constitution was a step towards the current situation. He said that the 1991 constitution was a step towards the current situation. He said that the 1991 constitution was a step towards the current situation.

hammer in Moscow

Arafat pleads with Palestinians to seize the chance for peace

By RICHARD BEESTON

YASSIR Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, made an impassioned plea to hundreds of delegates to the Palestine National Council yesterday to approve a proposed Middle East peace conference, at the same time signalling to Washington that he will not stand in the way of American-led peace efforts. In probably one of the most critical addresses of his leadership, Mr Arafat told the members of the council, the Palestinian parliament-in-exile, that he was ready to lift the obstacles to regional peace talks and co-operate with all the parties involved.

The US-brokered conference is intended, for the first time since the creation of the state of Israel in 1948, to bring Palestinian and Israeli negotiators to the conference table. Its ultimate aim is to establish a homeland for the Palestinian people in return for recognition of Israel's right to exist.

Mr Arafat's announcement, at the heavily guarded conference centre outside Algiers, immediately put him at odds with still influential hardliners in the PLO, most of whom had boycotted the meeting. One group, the Damascus-based Democratic

Front for the Liberation of Palestine, attempted to sabotage the council meeting by launching an armed attack against Israel.

An Israeli Defence Force spokesman said yesterday that three heavily armed guerrillas were shot and killed as they tried to cross from Syria near Mount Hermon on Sunday night. In spite of this failed operation, Mr Arafat, who was greeted by a standing ovation, declared: "We renew our readiness to work with all the international parties to make the peace conference successful in realising the desire of the peoples of the area for just, stable and secure peace."

"We are ready to remove obstacles [to the conference] and we hope that others will do the same," Mr Arafat's unusually conciliatory language was in part aimed at the Arab world and the international community, which isolated the PLO last year for its enthusiastic support of Iraq's unprovoked invasion of Kuwait.

Traditionally uncompromising, Palestinian guerrilla leaders yesterday reiterated their belief that attendance at the peace talks would be tantamount to capitulation. Ahmed Jibril, leader of the Popular Front for the Libera-

tion of Palestine-General Command, told a press conference in Damascus: "The Palestinians are not ready for this comedy."

Khaled al-Fahoum, the leader of the radical Palestine National Salvation Front, put it even more bluntly when he said, referring to James Baker, the American Secretary of State: "We do not accept Baker's conditions for a delegation from the occupied territories excluding Jerusalem and with Israel's approval. This is not a delegation for negotiations. It would be a delegation invited to accept capitulation."

The message that Mr Arafat was trying to get across to the Palestine National Council members yesterday was that the Palestinian leadership, already in its most weakened position, cannot afford to be blamed by the rest of the world for destroying the best hopes in decades for peace.



Local hero: the Princess of Wales, talking to Jemadar Ali Haider, Pakistan's greatest hero from the second world war, in Rawalpindi yesterday. He was the only Pakistani to be awarded the Victoria Cross. Mr Haider was presented to the princess shortly after she arrived for a four-day visit. After laying a wreath at the

Commonwealth war graves cemetery, she spotted the medal Mr Haider was wearing and asked: "Where did you get your VC?" The Princess, aged 76, from Pakistan's North West Frontier Province, told her only that he was wounded during a river crossing in northern Italy fighting with British forces in 1945. In fact, he knocked out two

German machinegun posts, crawling to the second and throwing a grenade after being wounded twice, a British military official said. The war cemetery was the first stop on the princess's tour. The visit was due to take place last year but was postponed when Benazir Bhutto, then prime minister, was removed. (Reuters)

Thai critic flees to the West

From NEIL KELLY
IN BANGKOK

SULAK Sivapaksa, Thailand's most outspoken critic of the military leaders who seized power last February, has left the country to avoid arrest on charges of insulting the monarchy and defaming army leaders. A Buddhist scholar of international renown, he is said to have arrived in Europe, where he will lecture in Britain and Germany.

Mrs Nilchavee, his wife, said yesterday that she believed and hoped he had left. After police issued a warrant for his arrest earlier this month, Mr Sulak took refuge in the German embassy in Bangkok. General Issarapong Noonpakdi, the interior minister and one of the junta leaders, said Mr Sulak would be given a fair trial. He was charged seven years ago with insulting the monarchy but that case was dropped, reportedly after King Bhumibol intervened.

In a speech last month Mr Sulak described the military leaders as despoilers of democracy, and said they had fulfilled none of the objectives which they said had justified the coup.

Hardliners play into Israeli hands

By RICHARD BEESTON

PALESTINIAN hardliners, who yesterday argued against participation in the proposed Middle East peace conference, will find no greater support for their stand than among their enemies in Israel's right-wing leadership.

While Israeli soldiers and Palestinian guerrillas may engage in clashes on the streets of refugee camps in the Gaza Strip or the badlands of southern Lebanon, the Jewish state has come to rely on Palestinian intelligence as a useful device of foreign policy. The self-defeating strategy was summed up by Abba Eban, the former Israeli foreign minister, who once said that "the Palestinians' never-miss an opportunity to miss an opportunity."

With the benefit of hindsight, the greatest miscalculation by the Palestinians and their Arab allies was the rejection in 1947 of the partition by the United Nations of British-mandate Palestine, intended to divide the land into Jewish and Arab states. Israel accepted the offer of a small coastal area and was

recognised as a state in 1948. But Arabs responded by attacking Israel in a doomed offensive which left the fledgling country with more land. The pattern was to be repeated throughout the subsequent Arab-Israeli conflicts.

Under Yasser Arafat's leadership the Palestine Liberation Organisation refused to recognise Israel and continued to demand its overthrow until 1988 when the Palestinian leader accepted the principle of territorial compromise, on the basis of UN resolutions passed two decades earlier. However, the conciliatory move proved to be short-lived after Palestinian guerrillas launched an abortive seaborne raid on the Israeli coast south of Tel Aviv. The PLO was ostracised by Washington once again and its isolation was compounded when Arab backers broke off relations after Palestinian support for Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

Although the Palestinians are being offered gradual autonomy only over the occupied territories on unattractive terms, their leaders will have to assess the consequences of non-participation. The Palestine National Council's rejection this week of the American-brokered peace plan would probably be enough to quash the hopes of James Baker, the Secretary of State, for a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian question.

However, it is possible that individual Arab states might abandon the Palestinian cause and sign a separate peace deal with Israel. At the very least a Palestinian rejection would remove pressure on Israel to make territorial concessions in exchange for peace.



Arafat: must weigh up consequences of talks

Western troops to leave Turkey

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

TURKEY announced yesterday that allied ground forces based on Turkish territory as a deterrent to Iraqi aggression against the Kurds are to be withdrawn.

The decision to "reshape" Operation Poised Hammer, leaving only fighter aircraft as a reminder of allied commitment to the Kurds, was announced on the day the United Nations took issue with Iraq for failing to comply fully with the ceasefire agreement over its weapons of mass destruction.

With the West determined to maintain maximum pressure on President Saddam Hussein, the announcement of the troop withdrawals could be seen as unfortunate timing. However, it was also announced that the number of American aircraft at Incirlik, in southern Turkey, is to be increased. More F-111s and EF-111s are to be sent, the Pentagon said.

The agreement to keep a rapid reaction force of about 4,750 air, army and marine personnel, of which

2,155 were combat troops at Silopi and Batman near the Iraqi border, was due to expire next Monday. But there was an option to extend the time scale. The allied ground forces, which included 200 Royal Marines and additional British army personnel, are to be removed within 30 days. About 76 helicopters are also to be withdrawn.

But the Turkish foreign ministry said allied aircraft in Turkey, including eight RAF Jaguars based at Incirlik, could stay for another 90 days. America currently has 42 aircraft at Incirlik, the French have nine, and the Turkish air force has eight assigned to the reaction force. The announcement followed close consultations with the Western allies. A Turkish foreign ministry spokesman said that, under present conditions in the region, ground forces were not necessary. "The air presence at Incirlik is sufficient for deterrence," he added.

Monitors free, page 1
Leading article, page 17

AND NOW MORE POWER TO YOUR ELBOW.

Now Minolta perform wonders on the desk-top.

Achieving feats you never thought possible in the 12 and 15 copies a minute arena.

Never have copiers this compact

offered the power of quadruple

zooming or a semi-automatic document handler

(SDH), an ability unique to Minolta that enables

50 page documents to be copied in order with

no loss of speed.

But then this whole new family of fixed platen

desk-top copiers is the very model of efficiency.

Boasting features no secretary

today should be without.

Innovations which include a



THE EP2150
15 COPIES A MINUTE



THE EP2151
15 COPIES A MINUTE

space saving, swing-out 250 sheet cassette, a

maintenance free, replaceable, all-in-one imaging unit, and new simplified controls that eliminate error.

Maximising productivity by getting the most out

of people, these new Minolta

Desk-Top Copiers simply leave

the rest standing.

Clip the coupon or call the MINOLTA SPEEDLINE

0908 214395 for more information.

To Minolta (UK) Limited, Business Equipment Division,
FREEPOST, Blakelands, Milton Keynes MK14 5QL

Name: _____
Position: _____
Company: _____
Address: _____
Postcode: T22 9ST

THE PEAK OF
PERFORMANCE



COPIERS • FAX
LASER PRINTERS

SEE THE COMPLETE RANGE OF 13 NEW GENERATION COPIERS AT ONE OF MINOLTA'S HIGHLY TRAINED NATIONAL NETWORK OF DEALERS. THEY'LL MAKE SURE YOUR BUSINESS, BIG OR SMALL, GETS EXACTLY WHAT IT DESERVES. THE PEAK OF PERFORMANCE. SUPPLIERS TO MAJOR AND NATIONAL ACCOUNTS.

Savimbi exploits his links with West to lure voters

FROM SAM KILEY IN JOHANNESBURG

AFTER a 16-year civil war in which up to half a million people died, most of them civilians, Jonas Savimbi will take off today from the bush headquarters of his Unita movement and begin a five-day "victory tour" of Angola.

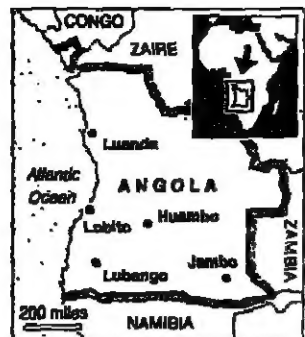
On Sunday he will enter the capital, Luanda, stronghold of his former enemy, the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) government, for the first time since 1975. Dr Savimbi, who received help from South Africa and America in his fight against the Soviet and Cuban-backed government of President Dos Santos, faces a test of his popularity in the run-up to next year's elections.

Unita poses an electoral threat to the government. Since the signing of a peace accord between the two sides in Lisbon on May 31, the president has been desperately trying to curry favour with the West, and the United States in particular, to secure aid.

Last week the former Marxist leader, who once advocated a one-party state, told businessmen in Washington how much he looked forward to

democratic, multi-party elections throughout Angola.

President Dos Santos also insisted that he harbours no animosity towards America for supporting Unita during the civil war, and that he enthusiastically backs full-blooded capitalism. President Bush responded with cautious



enthusiasm for the ideological about-turn and offered financial aid for the elections, but said that America would not open a mission in Luanda until the ambassador could present his credentials to a democratically elected president.

"Since the Soviet Union made clear that it did not want

anything to do with continuing the cold war in Africa two or three years ago, the writing has been on the wall for Marxist regimes and Dos Santos is rightly taking a more pragmatic view," a Western diplomat based in South Africa said, adding "not least because Savimbi has many friends in the West and will continue to get money for humanitarian needs from Washington until there are elections."

Dr Savimbi, who trained in China before returning to form Unita in 1966, is much admired for the ruthless efficiency with which his organisation is run, but as he tours the cities of Huambo, Lubango and Lobito as a politician, not a general, he will have to consider the economic and social disorder facing Angola. Reconstruction will not be easy. Three-quarters of the country's teachers are said to be underqualified to teach in primary school and only 37 in 1,000 students go on into secondary education.

Oil-rich Angola's foreign debt is £3.47 billion and climbing. Prices double every

year, and the International Monetary Fund has put pressure on the government to cut 70,000 civil service jobs and privatise 400 state-run companies. The transport system is also in disarray.

Although the austerity measures could prove to be an electoral boon for Dr Savimbi — who might reap the benefits of hardships imposed between now and next September — Angolans will also have high expectations of the guerrilla leader. As he explains the peace process during his tour, observers say that he will be thinking about how to produce a plan for economic growth to show that his alliance with America against the Soviet Union is as worthwhile in peace as it was effective in war.

"So far there have been positive signs that both sides are being constructive. They are clearing mines together along most of the main roads," one diplomat said. "But Angolans might tire of Savimbi's personality cult, if he appears unable to deliver some pretty exciting presents."



Prayers in the park: a woman caught up by religious fervor at Billy Graham's Central Park rally

Graham gospel sways sin city

FROM JAMES BONE IN NEW YORK

THE preacher Billy Graham, who once denounced New York as a latter-day Sodom and Gomorrah, has delivered a new message of hope to the city's sin-loving residents.

Mimicking the Big Apple's tourist logo, the veteran evangelist told a crowd of a quarter of a million people in Central Park on Sunday: "God loves New York. He has not given up on this city because He does not give up on people."

Described by local newspapers as a "BYOB event" (Bring Your Own Bible), the Gospel service attracted the largest American audience that Dr Graham, aged 72, had ever addressed. Although he is a Baptist, even New York's Roman Catholic Archbishop, Cardinal John O'Connor, encouraged his followers to attend.

The mayor, David Dinkins, who was also present, described the gathering as "perhaps the most multicultural revival meeting the world has ever

seen." As Dr Graham spoke, his words were simultaneously translated on local radio stations into three dialects of Chinese, Korean and Spanish. The crowd was just a third of that drawn by the singer Paul Simon's "Born at the Right Time" concert last month, but Dr Graham joked that his event should have been called "Born Again at the Right Time."

Echoing Frank Sinatra's famous line, he then announced: "If God can change New York, he can change anywhere." He caused a storm when he first preached in New York in 1956, mounting a fire-and-brimstone crusade at Madison Square Garden that ran for 16 weeks. At those sermons he read the story of Sodom and Gomorrah from the Bible, substituting New York for the names of the biblical cities of sin.

Dr Graham's next stop is Buenos Aires, where his sermon will be broadcast across Latin America through satellite hook-ups.

When diamonds are Trump's

By JAMES BONE

DONALD Trump's much-publicised affair with the "wannabe" actress Maria Maples is apparently over — except for the small matter of the engagement ring.

The New York property developer, who has fallen on hard times since divorcing his wife, Ivana, recently gave his Georgia Peach a \$250,000 (£144,500) 7.45-carat diamond engagement ring. When the couple ended their 22-month romance this weekend after a reported "screaming match" that left Miss Maples in tears, New York's gossip-mongers immediately began to speculate about what is going to happen to the rock.

Anonymous friends have been quoted in local tabloids as saying that in their opinion Miss Maples would keep the diamond, bought just two months ago at a smart-set jewellers on Fifth Avenue. The New York Daily News even consulted a "noted matrimonial lawyer" who advised that under New York state law an engagement ring is a gift presented on the condition that there is going to be a marriage, and that who keeps it depends on who broke off the engagement.

The lawyer, Raoul Feldman, said that if the cash-strapped Mr Trump decides to sue for its return, the courts would probably rule in Miss Maples's favour. "More recent cases have indicated that chivalry is forced upon the man and she keeps the ring," he said.

The story of the ring may, however, have an added complication. Cindy Adams, a New York Post gossip columnist, reported that Mr Trump had not actually paid for it because of a deal struck with the jeweller that would benefit both of them with the resulting publicity.

"I got the ring for nothing," she quotes him as saying. "I

mean, any schmuck can pay for it. You really think I would have paid this kind of money for an engagement ring for Maria? You got to have rocks in your head."

"Listen, no matter who Harry Winston [the jeweller] hired to promote him, no matter how much they paid a PR outfit, they could never have gotten the kind of publicity I gave them. It was headlines. It was worldwide. It was cheap for them."

News of the Trump-Maples split broke in an interview that the epistolary author of the *Art of the Deal* gave to a local gossip columnist, Richard Johnson. "I want to remain good friends with her. But it's



Maples: screaming match left her in tears

time to step aside and look in other directions," he said, going on to describe the break-up as final.

Already there are headlines announcing that "The Donald, sans Maria, already out toasting after gorgeous new kitty." Within 24 hours of parting from Miss Maples, Mr Trump was sighted sharing a sofa at a club-owners' penthouse party with a slinky brunette and "slobbering all over her," it was reported.

Greece prepares to sell 35 islands

FROM CHRIS ELIOT IN ATHENS

OIL sheikhs or millionaires may be able to buy a Greek island, a privilege so far limited to Greek shipowners.

The Greek government is planning to sell 35 uninhabited, rocky islands to offset this year's public deficit, estimated at more than £1 billion. The islands, for sale under a new "land bond" system of selling state-owned property, are scattered round the bay of Argolis and the Peloponnese peninsula in the south. Only a few islands are privately owned by a handful of Greek shipping magnates, among them Stavros Niarchos and the Onassis estate.

The islands are among some 2,500, about 400 of which are populated. But none will be near the coast of Turkey with which Greece is at odds over Cyprus and oil-drilling rights in the Aegean Sea.

The government has not named its price, but sources put the minimum at £3 million. Efthymios Christodoulou, the national economy minister, said yesterday that sales would go ahead if there were "serious proposals" and offers were "satisfactory". Another government official

said that the sale "is part of the government's policy on state or land bonds".

Byron Polydoros said the government "is studying the way in which [the policy] can be implemented to the benefit of the state after first assessing the usefulness of these rocky islands and, naturally, how much revenue there will be for the state". He said there would be a joint decision by the national defence ministry and the general staff. He rejected as "propaganda" reports claiming that "Greece or its islands were being put up for sale". The issue, he said, "will be decided in a realistic manner and our national interests will be safeguarded so that there will be no side-effects if and when a decision to sell is taken".

Despite a possible outcry, the government seems prepared to suffer the political cost. The independent daily *Kathimerini* described the plans as "makeshift solutions to the desperate situation of the public deficit". But a tourist official said that private ownership would lead to development that would benefit tourism.

THE NEW FUJITSU FAXJET IS CONSIDERABLY LESS PAPER

THE PRICE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY FAXJET? £795.

LESS THAN AN ORDINARY PLAIN PAPER LASER FAX

THE AVERAGE PRICE OF AN ORDINARY PLAIN PAPER LASER FAX? £2700.

Three hundred and eighty one sheets less if you're looking at £5 notes. Because the new Fujitsu Faxjet is almost £2000 cheaper than the average plain paper laser fax.

Why such an enormous difference?

Well, unique to Fujitsu (now the world's second largest computer corporation) the revolutionary new Faxjet works in tandem with your own laser printer.

Simply connect it into a standard British Telecom phone socket and your printer port, and you'll have the crisp, clean laser sharp quality of a plain paper fax at a fraction of the price. (And because you can still share your laser

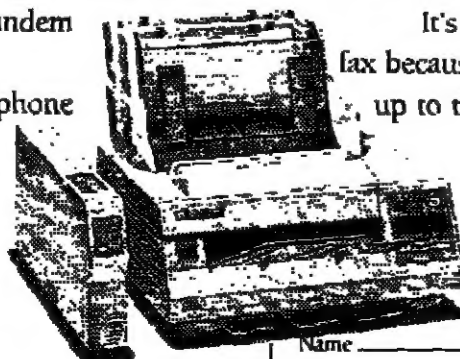
printer with your PC, you'll make an expensive piece of hardware more productive in the process.)

It works alongside any Fujitsu laser printer as well as HP LaserJet II or III printers and other compatibles.

It has a 60 page memory that you can upgrade to 240 pages.

It's considerably cheaper to run than a traditional thermal fax because of the cost benefits of plain paper. And you can run up to three Faxjets off a single printer.

In the end, whichever way you look at it, the writing's clearly on the wall for the ordinary plain paper laser fax.



Please send me further information on the revolutionary Faxjet.

Name _____ Title _____
 Company _____
 Address _____
 Phone _____ Fax _____
 Fujitsu Europe Ltd., 2 Longwalk Road, Stockley Park, Uxbridge, Middlesex, UB11 1AB.
 Telephone: (081) 573 4444, Fax: (081) 573 2643.

T23/9

LaserJet is a registered trademark of Hewlett-Packard Ltd.

FUJITSU

The global computer & communications company.

هكذا من الاجل

Tajikistan leader ousted in backlash by party potentates

From CHARLES BREMER
in MOSCOW

THE old Communist party in Soviet Tajikistan reasserted itself yesterday, replacing the republic's president with one of its former leaders and lifting a ban on the party's activities.

Thousands of demonstrators from the Islamic fundamentalist party and democratic reform groups ignored an emergency law imposed by the parliament in Dushanbe, the capital of the small Central Asian republic, to protest against the removal of President Kadriddin Aslonov and the revival of the Communist party which he banned soon after taking power last month. "The Communist party is betraying the



Tajik people," the crowd chanted, as helicopters of the Omon interior ministry troops hovered overhead, according to the Tass.

The parliament appointed Rakhmon Nabiyev, a former party leader and the new president, and ordered police to guard statues of Lenin, which had been defaced by anti-

communist demonstrators last weekend. Deputies also demanded the arrest and prosecution of Mr Aslonov and Mahmud Ibramov, the mayor of Dushanbe.

The backlash in Dushanbe reflects the determination of local party potentates to ignore events in distant and enfeebled Moscow and cling to power in their republic of five million, mainly Muslim people, on the border of Afghanistan. The Tajik party was the first to revive itself since communist activities were outlawed in most of the 15 Soviet republics after the failure of the August 19 coup. Unreformed communists remain firmly in power in neighbouring Uzbekistan, where Islam Karimov, the president, has been conducting an old-fashioned drive against the party's opponents over the past week.

On Sunday, members of the Islamic Renaissance party, which is banned in both Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, issued an appeal to believers to put the mufti, the region's spiritual leader, in power instead of the president. A Muslim resurgence is one of several sources of tension in the Central Asian republics. Ethnic animosities sparked violent clashes in Tajikistan in February last year. About 50 people were killed when Soviet security forces were used to put down the unrest in Dushanbe. The subsequent state of emergency was only lifted this summer.

In Moscow, Eduard Shevardnadze, the former Soviet foreign minister, and fellow democratic reformers issued fresh warnings of the danger of another coup by conservative forces. In view of the collapsing economy, "if extraordinary measures are not taken, we face national catastrophe," said Mr Shevardnadze, who was taking part in a meeting of the Democratic Reform Movement, a group which includes Gavril Popov, the Moscow mayor, and Aleksandr Yakovlev, a former adviser to President Gorbachev.

Mr Popov said it was essential to rid the country of any euphoria over last month's victory over the dictators. "The cashiness of our victory helped conservative forces to regroup," he said. "We removed the fools that were their leaders. Now they will find clever ones."

Mr Gorbachev's main President Gorbachev has named Andrei Grachev, a former Communist party official, aged 50, to be his chief spokesman. Mr Grachev, who speaks English, French and Spanish, replaces Vitali Ignatenko, who was appointed head of Tass after last month's coup. (Reuter)

Armenia celebrates its independence

From ROBERT SHELLEY in YEREVAN

AS THE Russian and Kazakhstani presidents continued to preside over negotiations with the leaders of Armenia and Azerbaijan on the ethnic conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh, Armenia's jubilant parliament yesterday formally declared independence from the Soviet Union.

If, under the chairmanship of Boris Yeltsin and Nursultan Nazarbayev, a peace agreement is reached between the two republics, Armenians will have settled on both peace and independence in an historic week. Armenian deputies yesterday spent only one hour in session, most of it a standing ovation as the official results of the referendum — 94.39 per cent of the electorate voting for independence — were read out.

Vazgen I, the Catholicos of the Armenian Church, which was founded in 301 AD, blessed the proceedings, saying: "Today another morning in the story of our people has begun. Let us remember our long journey through history."

The independence resolution was read out by Aram Manukyan, a deputy who bears the same name as the founder of the only other Armenian state in modern history, which lasted from the 918 to 1920. To applause, he said: "The supreme council of Armenia announces that the republic of Armenia is declared an independent state."

After a hitch in the parliamentary computer system, the final vote was confirmed and a band broke into the Armenian national anthem amid cheering, kissing of cheeks and raised fists. Mr



Nazarbayev: helping to bring peace to enclave

Lamont refuses to trade in pound for the ecu

BRITAIN has not decided to trade in the pound for the ecu by signing a treaty on European monetary union, as some reports of the weekend performance in The Netherlands of Norman Lamont, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, suggested — at least not yet.

Mr Lamont's aim is a monetary treaty, to be signed at the Maastricht European Community summit in December, that will satisfy Britain as well as its EC partners. But he has to reconcile British involvement in the detailed negotiations for monetary union with the Conservative back benches that he is conspiring to sell the pound down the river.

As the Maastricht summit looms, several of the EC countries with weaker economies have been conceding ground to ensure the treaty will be ready on schedule. Mr Lamont hopes this momentum will help him force concessions from his opponents at a last minute and so avoid a treaty that locks Britain into eventual monetary union with only the date of entry left undecided.

In contrast, his opponents hope the momentum achieved by the EMU negotiations will allow them to pressure Britain into signing up for the final goal of union. At their weekend meeting in the Dutch town of Aalsmeer, Mr Lamont and the other EC finance ministers reached informal agreements which will now be tested into treaty language by Dutch officials.

In the drive to a single European currency, the UK still seeks a detour, George Brock writes

Every point is subject to Britain's "reserve", which allows British delegates to discuss everything without being committed to anything. The points agreed are:

- The currencies of the Twelve cannot unite simultaneously. Economic convergence will be encouraged, but some will be ready before others. The EC's leaders will decide which countries are ready for a single currency. That will not happen before 1997. Mr Lamont is confident that Britain will meet the membership requirements for the first wave if the government of the time wants to join it.
- A quorum of at least seven states will be required to start this process. The Dutch suggestion of a minimum of six has been rejected. Belgium recommends seven, Britain eight.
- As the final locking of currencies is being prepared, individual governments will confirm their decisions to opt in to the system. The so-called "Dollars compromise", originally offered to Britain, is open to all.
- The criteria for deciding which economies qualify will not be mathematical or automatic. Vaguely defined

"political considerations" will be taken into account. That formula is largely for the benefit and comfort of the Italians, frightened of being left out of the top team. Germany, whose bankers will dominate the actual decisions if and when they come to be made, is likely to interpret this agreement restrictively.

□ The European central bank, which will be responsible for the single currency, will not be born until the currencies are merged. The monetary institute will be killed off at the same time.

□ The excluded economies may be able to attend meetings of the central bank but will take no part. This is "two-speed EMU" in all but name.

Britain made some concessions on the way to agreeing these points, but still requires one last and important extra flexibility: an escape clause. As a Treasury official put it: "We want the option of going in at the start. We want the option of staying out and then going in. And we want the option of keeping out and staying out."

The draft treaty grants the first two of these wishes, but firmly closes out the option to stay out permanently. Britain is being asked to sign a commitment that the pound will eventually be merged with the common currency.

Britain has offered an alternative text that leaves the final destination open, but little has recently been heard of it.



Back on stage: Raisa Gorbacheva, accompanied by President Gorbachev, making her first public appearance since the coup attempt at a Moscow dinner last night

US seeks Soviet aid talks

From SUSAN ELLICOTT in WASHINGTON

THE Bush administration, in the latest sign that it is easing its opposition to bringing the Soviet Union into the international fold, is urging its industrial allies to meet for discussions on the Soviet economy.

The pressure comes after signals that Washington would like to encourage faster membership for the Soviet Union of the International

Monetary Fund and the World Bank. American officials were reluctant at a meeting two months ago to grant full Soviet access. But the failed coup a month later joined America into taking seriously the reform plans of democracy-minded leaders.

To some extent, the emerging shift in policy also reflects efforts by officials to reap political credit. The admin-

istration wants to avoid criticism for being caught off guard by the Kremlin coup, or too focused on Moscow and President Gorbachev rather than on other reform-minded Soviet politicians. As the Soviet Union has intensified its demands for aid, American officials have also become keen to look towards the IMF and World Bank rather than to their own coffers.

Russians beat path to Scottish bakery

By KERRY GILL

TWO Scottish bakers are this week struggling to supply hundreds of thousands of people in St Petersburg with Scottish pies, baps, scones and loaves after one of the city's biggest bakeries went up in smoke.

The opening of the Karavi ovens, named after the large loaf traditionally broken to welcome visitors to northwest Russia, has led to queues and traffic jams around the bakery after a fire last Wednesday destroyed St Petersburg's No 6 Bakery. The huge plant used to supply 30 per cent of the eight million people living in the city.

Peter and Tommy Ford, of Prestonpans, near Edinburgh, had opened their small bakery just two days before the blaze, with the modest aim of supplementing bread supplies. Instead they are now besieged by hungry citizens.

Housewives are queuing for more than an hour to buy their pies and loaves. "We are doing all that we can," said Tommy Ford, the bakery owner. "The queues outside our shop are staggering. Bread supplies have fallen dramatically," said Mr Ford, who bakes wearing a kilt, almost as much as an attraction as his pies and loaves.

Production at their Karavi bakery has been stepped up by the Fords and their 25 Russian staff to 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Once the bread shortage ends the brothers, in business for 60 years, plan to open another 20 shops in St Petersburg and introduce Scotch doughnuts. "We began the venture to open up trade opportunities in the Soviet Union. It is a massive market, but we never thought we would have been getting involved in such a big challenge as this," said Mr Ford.

Slovakia fends off secession

Prague — Slovakia's parliament yesterday threw out a motion to consider issuing a declaration of sovereignty, thus fending off moves to break Czechoslovakia in two. Nationalists have been pressing for independence since the communist regime fell in 1989. (Reuter)

Colombo row

Colombo — President Premadasa is to reopen parliament today amid fears of disruption. He suspended parliament last month to delay debate on an impeachment motion signed by 120 government and opposition MPs, who accuse him of violating the constitution. (Reuter)

Quake forecast

Tokyo — An earthquake with an epicentre directly beneath Tokyo, or in the sea off the nearby Boso peninsula, is likely to occur in the next few months, Masaki Kimura, a Japanese oceanographer has predicted. He also said that Mount Fuji may erupt soon. It last erupted in 1707. (AFP)

Sir Joh on trial

Sydney — The trial of Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen, aged 80, began in Brisbane with two of the three charges of corruption being dropped. His trial comes after a royal commission investigation into 20 years of corruption in Queensland's political and public life while Sir Joh was premier.

Bogus doctor

Johannesburg — A South African man was convicted of causing the deaths of three babies during ten years as a bogus paediatrician. Andre Esterhuizen was also convicted of practising medicine without being qualified or registered. Sentence will be passed later. (Reuter)

FREE 38 Which? reports. Or 53 if you reply within 7 days.



You'll get all the reports listed opposite if you reply within 7 days

Try Which? — the Consumers' Association Magazine FREE for 3 months, or even 4.

Every month Which? magazine brings you a wide range of independent, colourful reports on a variety of goods and services. You'll save time, trouble and money with Which? as your guide — so why not take up this free trial offer today!

SUMMARY & TERMS OF THE OFFER

Free trial subscription to Which? magazine, comprising the November, December and January 1992 issues as they appear, plus bonus reports. ■ Free October issue, if you reply within 7 days. ■ Just fill in the delayed direct debiting mandate opposite and post to Which?, FREEPOST, Hertford X, SG14 1YB. ■ If you do not wish to continue beyond your free trial, simply write to us at the above FREEPOST address, and to your bank to cancel your mandate, before 1st February 1992. You can keep everything you have already received and won't owe us a penny. ■ No action is necessary if you wish to continue. We will send you Which? each month for £12.75 a quarter, until you cancel, or until we advise you of a change in price. ■ We'll give you at least 6 weeks notice of any price change, so you'll have plenty of time to decide whether to continue — you are of course free to cancel at any time. ■ Get your free October issue — post the coupon today!

Offer subject to acceptance. Consumers' Association Limited, Reg. in England, Reg. No. 577655. Reg. Office: 2 Marylebone Road, London NW1 4DA. Registered under the Data Protection Act. As a result of responding to this advertisement, your name might be added to a mailing list. This could be used by us or third parties for sending you offers or the like. If you do not wish to receive such offers please tick the box on the coupon or write to Dept. 100 at the above Hertford address. If you would like your name added to, or deleted from, mailing lists in general, simply write for details, post free, to the Mailing Preference Service, FREEPOST 22, LONDON W1E 7TE.

1. 1991 Tax-Saving Guide
2. Family saloons
3. Cutting fuel and heating bills
4. Tumble driers
5. Unblocking sinks and drains
6. House buildings insurance
7. Current accounts
8. Sewing machines
9. Buying and owning a flat
10. Air pollution
11. 'Meatless meals'
12. Getting things delivered
13. Burglar-proofing your house
14. Video recorders
15. Duvets
16. Telephones
17. Dishwashers
18. Credit cards
19. 'Own brands' in supermarkets
20. Prescription medicines
21. If a company goes bust...
22. Sending a parcel
23. Life insurance
24. Microwaves
25. Toasters
26. Coffee makers
27. Compact cameras
28. Bathroom scales
29. Sparkling wine
30. Shopping: your rights
31. London underground
32. Stereo radio recorders
33. Personal computers
34. Money: your problems
35. Supermarkets
36. Diesel cars
37. Surveyors/Architects
38. Food and health update
39. TV's
40. Washing machines
41. Quick-fit centres
42. Keeping records etc, clean
43. Home income plans
44. House insurance claims
45. Financial bad buys
46. Breakfast cereals
47. Secondhand cars
48. Bottled water
49. CD Players
50. What to do in a financial emergency
51. Fridge-freezers
52. Word-processing equipment
53. Making your will

NO STAMP NEEDED · SEND NO MONEY

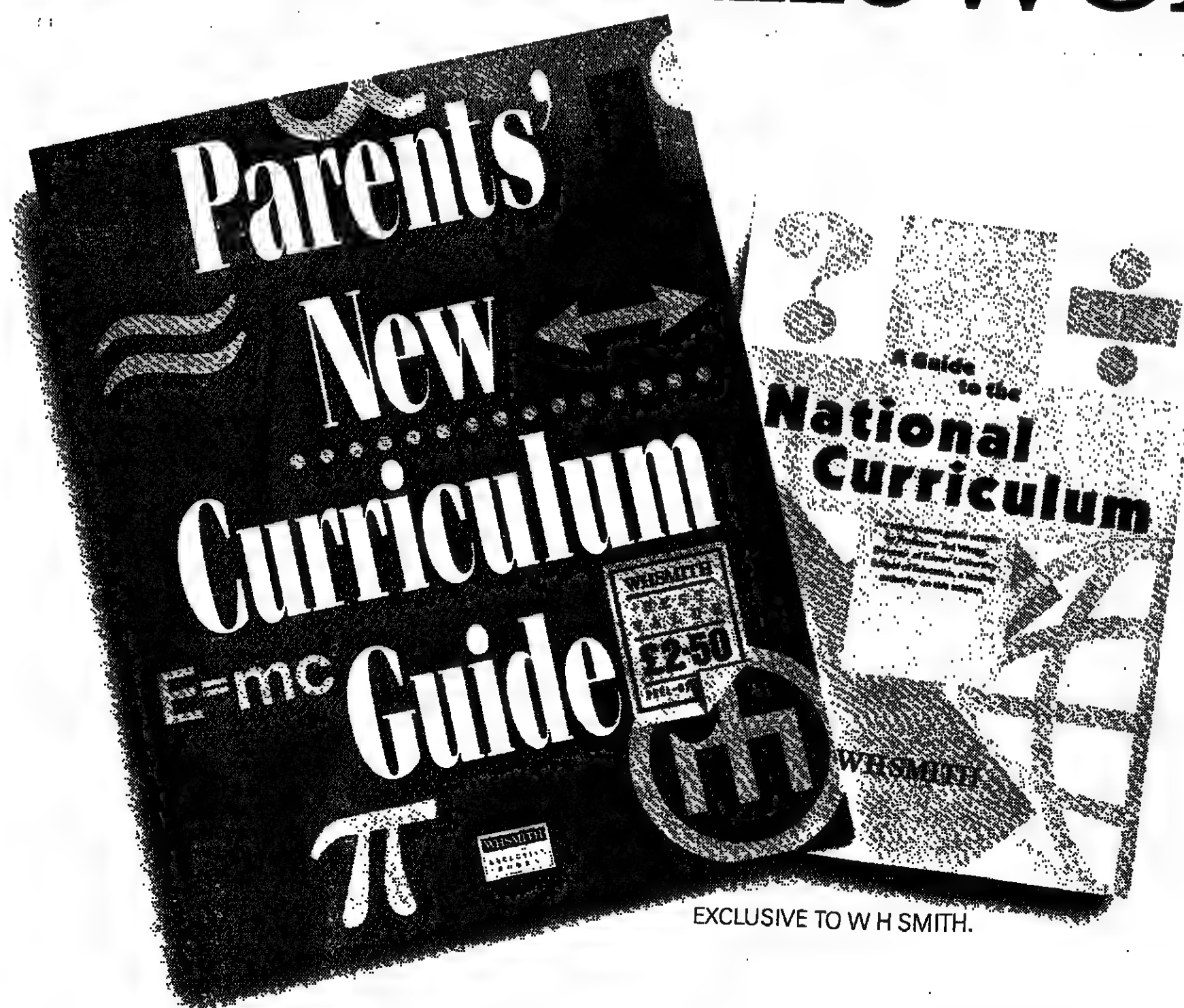
To: Consumers' Association, Dept SAM, Freepost, Hertford X, SG14 1YB. Please send me free the next 3 months' issues of Which? magazine as they appear, and my bonus reports, plus extra issue (depending on the speed of my reply). I understand that I am under no obligation — if I do not wish to continue after the 3 months free trial, I can cancel my order before payment is due on 1st February 1992. But if I decide to continue I need do nothing — my subscription will bring me monthly Which? for the current price of £12.75 a quarter payable by Direct Debit.

Direct Debitting Details: I/We authorise you until further notice in writing to charge to my/our account with you on or immediately after 1st February 1992 and quarterly thereafter unspecified amounts which may be debited thereto at the instance of Consumers' Association by Direct Debit. Date of first payment: on or within one calendar month from 1st February 1992. SAM

Signed _____ Date _____
Bank Account in the name of: _____ Your name and address in BLOCK LETTERS, PLEASE
Bank Account number _____ Mr/Ms/Ms/Ms
Name and address of your bank in BLOCK LETTERS, PLEASE
Postcode _____

Which? THE UNBIASED FACTS

To guide you through the National Curriculum, Smith's have done their homework.



At W H Smith we're offering a range of services to help you understand the National Curriculum, including our parents' guide and a free leaflet. Our new School and College section has all the books and study aids required for the National Curriculum. It's clearly labelled so it's easy to find what you want. We're also training special members of staff to deal with your specific questions. So if you find the National Curriculum is a problem then Smith's has the answer. Pick up a free leaflet in store – or alternatively write to National Curriculum Information, Marketing Communications, W H Smith, Greenbridge Road, Swindon SN3 3LD.

There's more to discover at WHSMITH.

هكذا من الامم

Slowly but sensibly, employers are realising that they will benefit by helping women to balance their jobs against their home lives

Mother of all battles in the workplace

Lucy Daniels, the director of the Working Mothers' Association (WMA), would like Angela Rumbold - minister of state at the Home Office - to know that there is a real woman. Mrs Rumbold recently enquired at a meeting of Soroptomists where all the "real women" behind such seemingly faceless organisations were. Enter Mrs Daniels, aged 38, who from her small office two floors up on the Holloway Road, north London, has nagged long and hard to make employers more sympathetic to the plight of the working mother. The fruit of her hard labour can be seen at the House of Commons tomorrow, when the association celebrates its tenth anniversary by launching its *Working Parents Handbook* and - early next month - its employer's award for the boss who has done most for working-parent employees.

Since the WMA was founded in 1981 in a social worker's home in south London, it has notched up an impressive list of achievements, including persuading the Shell International Petroleum Company to install highchairs in the canteen at London's southbank for visiting offspring; nudging National Grid into providing childcare vouchers; running employer-sponsored courses for staff at Pedigree dog foods and the Yorkshire police; and encouraging Allied Dunbar into setting up a workplace nursery. Joan Baird, the social worker who initially advised through the National Childbirth Trust for other working mothers to set up a local support group, never envisaged the dramatic effect it would have ten years later. "People heard about us through the grapevine (including an article in *The Times*) and began setting up branches in the rest of the country," Mrs Daniels says.

At the time, Mrs Daniels was a self-employed marketing expert for electronic manufacturers with two small daughters, so was well-versed in the working mothers' tight-rope act. When the sitting room ran out of space, she set up an impromptu head office in her husband's office before applying for charitable status to raise cash for full-time staff and a more permanent base. The National Council of Voluntary Organisations - which helped draft the application for £50 - advised her not to push the term "working mothers" on the form ("they weren't considered a good charitable cause") but to highlight the association's "promotion of the welfare of children".

Mrs Daniels and some friends took a suitcase of written enquiries received from other working parents to the health department. "We opened it to see a lot more women going back to work and they need advice from people like us," The upshot was a grant of

£15,000 a year for the next three years (this has just been extended with an extra £20,000 for group development work). Since then, some companies have been persuaded to put their money where their mouths are: Reed Personnel Services (which sponsors next month's employer awards) donated £20,000 to support the information line at the newly-opened Holloway Road office; Digital Equipment donated £25,000 worth of computers in 1989 while National Westminster Bank coughed up £6,000 for the association's *Employer Guide to Childcare* (published earlier this year) and BHS parted with £10,000 to publish this month's *Working Parents Handbook* (price, £4.50) - to be launched by Virginia Bottomley, the health minister, which covers childcare and methods of encouraging

workplace nurseries, opportunities for part-time and flexible working, and funding of parent information service in Brighton, and Elida Gibbs which links suitable childminders with staff and runs short shift sessions at its Leeds base so that mothers can be home for school collection. Among smaller firms are BMG Records (gives an extra 12 weeks maternity leave with pay, two weeks for paternity leave and £50 worth of childcare vouchers per week) and Chiltern District Council (flexitime, a day nursery and an after-school club).

Other company breakthroughs - not necessarily on the short list - include those firms such as Boots which have set up in-house support groups and BP, which pays the WMA to set up a full time enquiry desk within the company to answer childcare and other queries. Significantly, 75 per cent of such enquiries come from men whose wives are going back to work or whose family has been disrupted through job locations.

Despite these worthy commitments, Mrs Daniels is under no illusions as to why firms are backing working mothers: "It has little to do with equal ops, but more to do with economics. Midland Bank would say as it costs a year's salary to replace someone, if that salary was £18,000 it's worth subsidising childcare (which costs a lot less) in order to retain a loyal member of staff." What if a new mother throws in her job after benefitting from that subsidised childcare? Then I would sympathise with the employer's predicament, but still maintain it's a woman's right to choose.

While the WMA is more hopeful for working mothers under John Major's rule than Mrs Thatcher's - although it fears ministers are still "scared" of supporting mothers and incurring the wrath of those at home - Mrs Daniels is sceptical about such initiatives as Opportunity 2000. The government scheme (expected to be unveiled at the Conservative party conference) to persuade companies to promote a balance of sexes throughout its ranks will only work, she says, "if the policy really is continued right down the line instead of people being prepared to share power just at the top. It also depends on individual commitment: the chairman might have a daughter who's itching to return to work so will be sympathetic. But he could be replaced by someone with different views."

The *Working Parents Handbook* refers to parents as opposed to mothers because the association believes "that fathers play a much more active part in childcare than they did ten years ago", Mrs Daniels says. "Men do need our help. One reason many do not do more is because they see themselves as amateurs. If men are given access to the right information, I truly believe they will use it." In the next decade the association hopes to break down the

barriers to help you out (flexitime, job sharing, childcare vouchers, and so on).

The targeting of employers is indicative of the change in the WMA's approach since that first sitting room meeting. "The Eighties were a decade of getting both women and their bosses used to the new maternity act which enabled mothers to take time off. But there was still antagonism from office staff. In contrast, the WMA believes the 1990s are a time for getting employers to tackle practicalities, such as family-orientated working hours for both sexes. Significantly, its profile has changed: besides the professional members of its early days (ranging from doctors to lawyers) who want to work, its 151 nationwide groups now include nurses and shop assistants who have to, plus two fathers (one of whom is a childminder). There are also 100 employer members (as diverse as The Law Society and Coventry City Council) who want to help their staff run both home and office smoothly."

The winner of last year's employer award (the first time the awards were introduced) was Oxfordshire county council which had extended maternity leave to those who were not legally entitled, besides providing paternity leave and running a play scheme. It used the award (and accompanying Wedgewood trophy) to embellish its job advertisements.

This year's shortlist of 13 includes giants such as American Express who can afford

workplace nurseries, opportunities for part-time and flexible working, and funding of parent information service in Brighton, and Elida Gibbs which links suitable childminders with staff and runs short shift sessions at its Leeds base so that mothers can be home for school collection. Among smaller firms are BMG Records (gives an extra 12 weeks maternity leave with pay, two weeks for paternity leave and £50 worth of childcare vouchers per week) and Chiltern District Council (flexitime, a day nursery and an after-school club).

Other company breakthroughs - not necessarily on the short list - include those firms such as Boots which have set up in-house support groups and BP, which pays the WMA to set up a full time enquiry desk within the company to answer childcare and other queries. Significantly, 75 per cent of such enquiries come from men whose wives are going back to work or whose family has been disrupted through job locations.

Despite these worthy commitments, Mrs Daniels is under no illusions as to why firms are backing working mothers: "It has little to do with equal ops, but more to do with economics. Midland Bank would say as it costs a year's salary to replace someone, if that salary was £18,000 it's worth subsidising childcare (which costs a lot less) in order to retain a loyal member of staff." What if a new mother throws in her job after benefitting from that subsidised childcare? Then I would sympathise with the employer's predicament, but still maintain it's a woman's right to choose.

While the WMA is more hopeful for working mothers under John Major's rule than Mrs Thatcher's - although it fears ministers are still "scared" of supporting mothers and incurring the wrath of those at home - Mrs Daniels is sceptical about such initiatives as Opportunity 2000. The government scheme (expected to be unveiled at the Conservative party conference) to persuade companies to promote a balance of sexes throughout its ranks will only work, she says, "if the policy really is continued right down the line instead of people being prepared to share power just at the top. It also depends on individual commitment: the chairman might have a daughter who's itching to return to work so will be sympathetic. But he could be replaced by someone with different views."

The *Working Parents Handbook* refers to parents as opposed to mothers because the association believes "that fathers play a much more active part in childcare than they did ten years ago", Mrs Daniels says. "Men do need our help. One reason many do not do more is because they see themselves as amateurs. If men are given access to the right information, I truly believe they will use it." In the next decade the association hopes to break down the

barriers to help you out (flexitime, job sharing, childcare vouchers, and so on).

The targeting of employers is indicative of the change in the WMA's approach since that first sitting room meeting. "The Eighties were a decade of getting both women and their bosses used to the new maternity act which enabled mothers to take time off. But there was still antagonism from office staff. In contrast, the WMA believes the 1990s are a time for getting employers to tackle practicalities, such as family-orientated working hours for both sexes. Significantly, its profile has changed: besides the professional members of its early days (ranging from doctors to lawyers) who want to work, its 151 nationwide groups now include nurses and shop assistants who have to, plus two fathers (one of whom is a childminder). There are also 100 employer members (as diverse as The Law Society and Coventry City Council) who want to help their staff run both home and office smoothly."

The winner of last year's employer award (the first time the awards were introduced) was Oxfordshire county council which had extended maternity leave to those who were not legally entitled, besides providing paternity leave and running a play scheme. It used the award (and accompanying Wedgewood trophy) to embellish its job advertisements.

This year's shortlist of 13 includes giants such as American Express who can afford



Lucy Daniels: 'Women can be accused of not helping women so, looking back over the last ten years, I'm proud that we were angry enough to do something about it'

"corporate culture" which decries that those who leave the office before 6pm are wimps. "One of our members worked in Finland for three months, where the office was empty at 5pm," Mrs Daniels says. "We've got to make employers more flexible, otherwise we'll kill ourselves in an attempt to be superwomen."

The WMA practices what it preaches. No one looks down their nose if Mrs Daniels (now a full-timer at the association) scoots off to a school concert, especially since she hopes her work will help her own daughters (now aged ten and seven) when they grow up. "Women can be accused of not helping women so, looking back over the last ten years, I'm proud that we were angry enough to do something about it."

JANE BINDER

TOMORROW

Will Britain suffer a female brain drain?

Working on the school's terms

Term-time working is the latest idea which will help mothers who want a part-time job. Long school holidays have always presented particular difficulties for women who could manage to juggle their jobs around the 8.30 to 3.30 timetable but who often found the logistics of two breaks of four weeks at Easter and Christmas and a summer holiday of at least six weeks insurmountable. British Home Stores, which has three women on its board, plans to introduce term-time working into its 137 branches next January.

Retail stores are in an increasingly competitive market. They want to attract and retain their female staff and they want to improve their image to customers who are mostly women. "There has not been pressure on employers until now to fit in with mothers' schedules but we would be crazy in investment terms not to give them every opportunity to come back," says Helena Packshaw, BHS's marketing director, who has three children under ten.

"I have always been lucky. I have an absolutely brilliant nanny. During the long summer holidays, for instance, we go away as a family at the beginning of July so she has a separate holiday at the same time. Then she is, supposedly, fresh as she starts the long break with them. I thought it would get easier as they get older but it is actually more difficult."

"There is always a large pool of students and older schoolchildren who want to work during the holidays so we don't have to worry about not having enough staff to cover those periods."

"It wasn't difficult getting the idea of term-time working across to other board members because we are all fairly young and our human resources department has been looking for new ways of being clever rather than following the paternalistic or maternalistic pattern which employers have adopted in the past."

The company has about 15,000 employees, 95 per cent of them women. Term-time workers will get the same benefits - maternity leave, private health insurance and a company pension - as other part-time staff but they will

not earn the same entitlements as quickly as their full-time counterparts. A part-time worker, for instance, will have to work for five years to qualify for the maternity leave it would take a full-time worker two years to achieve. A year and a half ago the company dropped its mobility clause from staff contracts and there are now 27 female store managers. The mobility clause meant that employees had to be prepared to go to any store in the country, which generally prevented married women with children getting promoted.

Tracy Popplestone, aged 28, the manager of the Bromley branch, who has two sons aged eight and six, said: "Term-time working is something my staff have been asking for for some time. Store managers have bent the rules in the past by letting employees save up their days off for school holidays but having a proper contract will be wonderful. I have a lot of Saturday staff who are really pleased about it because they want to work Monday to Friday but could not do so because of the holidays."

"Having more females in management means there is more awareness of the problems women have trying to cope, bringing up their children and working. Dropping the mobility clause increased dramatically the number of women who became store managers."

Not every company likes the idea. A spokeswoman for Marks & Spencer said: "We don't operate term-time working because it would not be commercially suitable for our stores. Nor would it be expedient because the time we might need women most could be at Christmas or during the summer holidays."

Tracy Popplestone is none the less convinced of the benefits. Term-time working, she says, "made a tremendous difference to me. I have one of the largest stores in the group but before, I was reconciled to not getting any further in my career, because I was not prepared to move from one end of the country to another. At the moment the area managers are all men, but I am working on that."

HEATHER KIRBY

A tidy sum for your untidy son or daughter

A Cashdate Savings Plan means you could look forward to a big lump sum in a few years time.

If your offspring need money for something essential like going off to university, starting a heavy metal rock band or travelling the world, you'll be able to give them a helping hand.

You nominate the year you get your cash. Just look at the table in the coupon below, to see the choices available to you.

Post the coupon today for more details of this worthwhile with-profits savings plan, with built-in guarantees, and bonuses dependent on future

profits. Once accepted, we'll send you a free Personal Illustration of how much you could receive. Or, phone **Horsham 0403 44774** (weekdays 9am to 8pm) quoting ref CD4.

FREE - Sheaffer Ball Point Pen when you apply (only one gift per applicant).

FREE - Salton 2 Cup Tea/Coffee Maker as soon as you enrol. **PLUS FREE** - Weekend Break for two if you invest £25 or more a month. Accommodation is free - you just pay for your breakfast and evening meal.

CASHDATE

To: Sun Alliance, LDM (CD) Dept., FREEPOST RCC 1966, Horsham, W. Sussex RH12 2XY. Post today. No stamp required. No obligation.

1. Surname BLOCK LETTERS PLEASE
(Mr/Ms/Ms/Ms)
Forenames
(in full)
Address

Postcode

Marital Status: Single ☐ Married ☐
Divorced ☐ Separated ☐ Widowed ☐

Age Date of Birth Day Month Year

Occupation
(Please be specific)

2. Tick the amount you wish to invest each month: £100 (max) ☐ £80 ☐
£60 ☐ £50 ☐ £40 ☐ £30 ☐
Any other amount £ (Min £15)

3. Length of Plan years (Choose your term from the table below).

Present age	Term in years
18-39	10-25
40-49	10-20
50-74	10-15
75-79	10

APPLY BY 4 OCTOBER 1991
Although these terms may be available later, they cannot be guaranteed after this date.

4. Answer 'YES' or 'NO' to each question below: If you answer 'YES' to any question, please attach details. You may still be accepted.

(a) Have you attended, or been advised to attend, for any consultation, treatment or tests at any hospital, clinic or surgery within the last two years? YES ☐ NO ☐

(b) Have you ever received, or have you any reason for expecting to receive, any counselling, medical advice, treatment or tests, including blood tests, in connection with AIDS, Hepatitis or any sexually transmitted disease? YES ☐ NO ☐

(c) Has any proposal made to an insurance company on your life been declined, postponed or accepted on special terms? YES ☐ NO ☐

(d) Do you participate in any hazardous activity? YES ☐ NO ☐

We will occasionally tell you about other companies' products or services, which we feel you might be interested in. Please tick here if you would prefer not to take part in this opportunity.

We may phone you to help with any queries you may have.

Underwritten by Sun Alliance & London Assurance Co. Ltd. Member of LAUTRO. Available only to persons residing in the U.K.



SUN ALLIANCE
LIFE & PENSIONS

F22/RI TEL 0773

Migraine is a real pain

Sufferers can be a headache in terms of time off and do not always arouse sympathy

Pain is difficult to assess and none more so than pain in the head. Nearly everyone has headaches, but for migraine sufferers they are disabling. A new report suggests that migraine could be costing Britain more than £200 million a year in lost production. Yet many sufferers are still treated with scant sympathy.

Most headaches are transient and trivial, which makes it difficult for a doctor to determine which are serious enough to need treatment. Many are self-induced - by drinking or smoking, for example. Anxiety, tension, stress and depression all cause headaches. But often the sufferer is unwilling to accept that his or her headache is the result of, say, conflict at work.

Migraines have the same causes, but a different result, although this difference is difficult to define. Their main symptom is a pulsating headache, made worse by any movement. Increased sensitivity to light and noise features in about half of all cases, and nausea in about a third. But the visual aura, often thought to be the most common symptom, is present in only a quarter of cases.

In Britain, about 10 per cent of the population is estimated to suffer from migraines. But an international study showed that its incidence increases towards the Mediterranean, ranging from 8 per cent in Sweden to 19 per cent in Italy. Wine consumption is thought to be a factor. However, cultural differences also affect the experience of pain. "As you go north through Europe the pain threshold rises," says Dr F. Esin, author of the study. "In southern Italy if you get a pain it's a serious matter."

Findings such as this encourage

speculation that many with migraine are malingers. "It is sometimes said that every headache in Hampstead is a migraine and every migraine in Lewisham is a headache," says Dr Nat Blau, a consultant neurologist at the National Hospital for Neurology in London, joint author of this week's report (*Migraine*, £3 from the Office of Health Economics, 13 Whitehall, London SW1 2DY).

However a Canadian study by Dr Jane Osterhaus, a psychologist, found that on all measures migraine sufferers reported worse chronic illness than sufferers from diabetes, angina, and chronic lung disease. "Perhaps it is because they have better coping skills that they don't appear to be so ill," she said. "Or maybe migraine, like pre-menstrual tension and ME (chronic fatigue syndrome), is a focus for other pain - the pain of living."

In Dr Osterhaus's study of 1,000 migraine sufferers, 40 per cent were suffering from depression. "Whether the headache causes the depression or the depression the headache, we don't know," she said.

In Britain, much pain is needlessly endured because sufferers are reluctant to consult doctors with a mere "headache". There is fear, too, often seen among new recruits to the 9,000-member British

Migraine Association. "Once they start they pour their hearts out," Jo Liddell, the association's founder, says. "They are frightened that they have got a brain tumour or are going blind or mad, or will lose their job. Basically they need reassurance. Migraine is nature's way of saying stop."

Stress and depression are the most common causes of migraine, Dr Blau says. But many sufferers can identify triggers such as caffeine, chocolate and wine. Hormones play a part, too. Migraine is equally common in both sexes until puberty, but among adults it is twice as common in women. "The Pill makes it worse and pregnancy makes it better," Dr Blau says. "Hormone replacement therapy may make it worse. There is clearly a hormonal factor."

There is no evidence that more people than before are suffering from migraine, but there is growing interest in it. This could be because of a greater awareness of how much migraine costs the economy, but is more likely in response to the development of sumatriptan (Imigran), a new migraine drug. This week's *Migraine* report was funded by the pharmaceutical industry.

Sumatriptan does appear to be more effective and has fewer side effects than existing migraine drugs, bringing new hope to Britain's six million sufferers, and millions more around the world. But it is also very expensive and has sent the share price of Glaxo, its manufacturer, to new heights. The drug may be good news for sufferers, but its price will create another giant headache for the cash-strapped National Health Service.

JEREMY LAURANCE

The materialistic view

The scraps of fabric pinned to the sketch of every outfit in a fashion collection play a more significant role in the design of the garments than their postage-stamp size suggests. Ask a fashion designer about the inspiration behind the line of a coat or a skirt, and he or she will admit that the best designs are dictated by the performance of the fabric.

Jean Muir's soft tailoring, with its pin-tucked detailing, seems to evolve naturally from her favourite fabrics, jersey, wool crepe and suede. Courrèges in the 1960s sculpted firm wool gabardine in sugary shades into trapeze mini-dresses. Gazar is a gauzy silk, firm but feather-light, that will be permanently fused to the memory of the curving, sculpted creations of Cristóbal Balenciaga. It was invented for him in 1958 by Gustave Zumsteg, of Abrahams, the Swiss textile manufacturer. Zagar, a heavier "super gazar", followed in 1964.

In their book on Balenciaga, Marie Andrée Jouve and Jacqueline Demornier agree that gazar and, in 1965, Zika Ascher's multi-coloured tufted mohair provided the germ of the idea for many of Balenciaga's memorable designs. Gazar gave Balenciaga "a texture, a thickness, a stiffness and a weight as essential to the master as Carrara marble to the sculptor".

The analogy is apt. A couturier traditionally works like a sculptor, standing before a mannequin, moulding fabric to the body. The wall of sketches pinned to sketches is usually supplemented by a

Innovative fashion often begins with fabric, but are we ready for the Bri-Nylon evening dress? Liz Smith reports



Over the top: a giant gazar bow on a velvet Bruce Oldfield dress

dye so well fall perfectly when used generously for the brightly-coloured short swing coats in fashion again this year. Gazar is back, too, with taffeta and organza. All conjure up images of the bouncy skirts that have billowed down the catwalks in recent couture seasons.

Bruce Oldfield carries on a love affair with gazar despite the fabric's wilful temperament. "I think it is divine," he says. "It does exactly what it wants to do. But it is brilliant for a big, full overskirt over a jewelled frock. It makes a wonderful shoosh of a bow on one hip or an overskirt you whisk out of the way as you sit down, and it sticks out without having to weight it. It's a

cloth for summer more than winter."

Helen Storey is a trend-setting designer and British Fashion Council award-winner whose use of futuristic fabrics has pushed fashion forward this decade. She works closely with ICI, Courtaulds and Du Pont, using their fibres in unexpected ways.

She spent a day recently in Harrogate at the ICI vaults, and her finds have inspired much of her next collection. ICI has remade Bri-nylon, its Fifties lingerie fabric, for her new line in draped evening dresses, and an ICI parachute fabric has dictated her new, voluminous trousers. She uses Courtaulds' stretch acetate satin and acetate Soirelle Jersey as well as a metallic jersey originally developed to intensify light in greenhouses.

"They are magicians, and there are no rules," Miss Storey says. "I love using cloth invented for purposes other than clothes." The latest Storey collection also includes a heavy organza underskirt made from a mesh used in road construction.

London-based Roland Klein, who was trained at the Chambre Syndicale fashion school in Paris and worked first at Patou and Dior, has always followed the traditional route for his design inspiration. "Handling fabric and learning how to use

it and cut it is the first thing a designer must learn. It is the most exciting part of the job," he says. He can see how this season's swing coat has developed from the popularity of the simple serape, which is a length of cloth at its most primitive. "Nobody wants heavily tailored clothes today," Mr Klein says.

In his next season's collection, he is working with a colourful silk and wool tweed that is woven so loosely it must be mounted on muslin, and the hems of the skirts must be bound or pasted with Staflex to hold their shape. Like every other designer, he is about to order the cloth that will inspire the shape of his collection for winter 1992-93.

Cutting his cloth: thick wool swing coat over toning check suit, both by Roland Klein



PHOTOGRAPHS BY CHRISTOPHER MOORE

Will you be wearing your children's clothes in the year 2000?

Who knows what you'll be sporting at the turn of the century?

A space-age jump suit made from recycled newspapers, with matching green accessories, perhaps?

In the fickle world of fashion one can never tell.

What is more certain, however, is that the next century's designers are in school uniforms today.

And to help them on their way, Lloyds Bank is repeating its Fashion Challenge. (We're also sponsoring the British Fashion Awards and Clothes Show Live.)

Last year's contest attracted over 20,000 entries from aspiring Vivienne Westwoods and was warmly welcomed by students, teachers and fashion press alike.

This year, students aged 11-18 are invited to design two contemporary outfits for a celebrity of their choice.

The whole competition, as well as the final, will be featured on ITV's "Motor Mouth" programme.

The three overall winners of the final will then be selected by luminaries from the world of fashion.

A world that they will get a privileged insight into with visits to a model agency, a PR company and a photographic shoot.

Topped off with a visit to a leading Paris fashion house.

Entry forms are available from your nearest branch of Lloyds Bank.

The one famous for the attractive little Black Horse number.



Designs from previous years are being exhibited at the V&A from 7 August to 12 January.

Images made to last

Piero Fornasetti, the Italian designer, was the Peter Greenaway of surface decoration. His unsettling images and rich allusions shock, delight and inspire. Now his work is enjoying fresh affirmation — among practitioners of original Fornasetti artefacts and among those buying new pieces bearing his distinctive graphics.

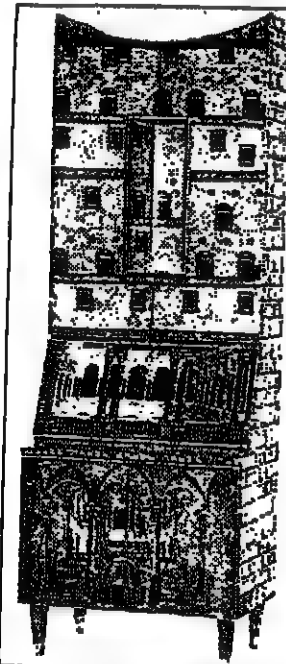
This autumn Fornasetti's life and work is the focus of an exhibition at the Victoria & Albert museum, the subject of an illustrated book and the inspiration for a range of new accessories and furnishings fabrics on sale at Liberty's Regent Street store in London.

"Fornasetti could be aptly described as a visionary," Christopher Wilk, the exhibition curator, says. "He was a designer but at the same time an artist, illustrator, printer, graphic designer, craftsman, manufacturer and businessman whose products were sold in shops (including his own) and stores throughout the Western world."

Fornasetti's output was prodigious. Lamps, umbrellas, stands, chairs, cabinets, screens, trays, plates, coffee pots, bookends, ashtrays and wastepaper bins all had their place in his repertoire. He viewed these everyday objects as a canvas for conveying wit and meaning, saying: "Something beautiful does not become less so, even when it is reproduced twenty or thirty thousand times."

Liberty stocked Fornasetti's furniture in the mid-1950s when his work enjoyed enormous acclaim. Popularity declined during the next two decades, but a revival of interest was fired by the 1980 opening of the Themes & Variations gallery of London designers Giuliana Medda and Lilian Fawcett. Fresh applications for Fornasetti's graphics are now being developed by Barnaba, his son. Some duvet covers, for exam-

The rich work of Fornasetti, the Italian designer, is enjoying a 1990s revival



A Fornasetti cabinet

ple, will be on sale at Liberty along with other items previously available only at the Fornasetti shop in Milan.

Ewan Douglas, a Liberty buyer, says: "Many of the pieces are one-offs prepared especially for the store. We chose the designs and asked the Fornasetti family to have them made up for us. The scope was phenomenal. It is amazing how strong the designs still look and how relevant they are, as part of the whole 1990s movement towards more eclectic interiors."

Mr Wilk agrees that it is time to appreciate Fornasetti's work again. "Surface decoration is one of the issues in designs and architecture right now," he says. "Fornasetti devoted himself to surface decoration."

The exhibition is packed with 455 pieces arranged according to Fornasetti's favourite themes: architecture, faces, hands, suns, nature, illusionism, the harlequin,

music and playing cards. All the manufactured items are from Fornasetti's own collection, now owned by his son, since the artist kept samples of everything that was made.

Fornasetti, who lived and worked in Milan until his death in 1988, returned to the same themes time and again, sometimes reworking an image 40 years after developing the *leitmotif*. He was heavily influenced by the Surrealist movement, and his work also has an element of play — seeing one object in terms of another or bringing together remotely-related images to create a multi-dimensional world on a two-dimensional surface. The Adam & Eve series of plates infer a whole body by showing its fragments on each plate. Umbrella-holders become columns; an amphitheatre is transformed into a sideboard; a huge column becomes a standard lamp base; a tiny detail blows up over an entire cabinet. Etienne Sottsass, the founder of the Memphis design group, says: "It is an invented world, intellectually and emotionally designed."

Yet the exhibition also underlines the limitations of Fornasetti's art. Much of what is known as his furniture, for example, was designed by Gio Ponti and decorated by Fornasetti. Similarly, he decorated the blank ceramic forms made by firms such as Eschenbach or Richard Ginori.

However, for a designer with no formal training, who upset design's canonical form-follows-function relationship, Fornasetti made his mark with an approach so multi-layered, so richly personal, that a single product never exhausted the possibilities of an image. The return to decoration may well be a theme for the 1990s. But a good imagination it seems, never goes out of fashion.

NICOLE SWENGLEY

● Fornasetti: Designer of Dreams opens at the Victoria & Albert Museum on October 2 and runs until January 19, 1992. The opus book by Patrick Maurer (Themes & Variations, £42) is published to coincide with the exhibition. The Liberty selling exhibition opens on October 2 for about four weeks.

SILKS SATINS COTTONS
LINGERIE
LEISUREWEAR
By post of individual pieces
SUPERIOR DESIGN
CLASSIC RESANCE
FINEST QUALITY
All sizes
Ring now for
sublimous
FREE CATALOGUE
0773 836000

DAVID NIEPER

Southern Home Dept
PO Box 14, Somerleyton, Derby, DE55 4GW

AGAINST FALLING HAIR
The Swiss method
pil-food with MILLET!
CAPSULES CONTAIN Extract of Millet, protein & Vitamins
FROM YOUR CHEMIST HEALTHY STORE HARRODS AND SELFLEDGES or write to:
Lake Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Dpt. TM, PO Box 1380 W5 2XB 081-991 0272

سكزا من الاصل

Woodrow Wyatt

The world should use military force to save Croatia

We never hesitated over Kuwait: Iraq had to be evicted. That Kuwait was a dictatorship did not inhibit us and, though highly conscious of the importance of Kuwait's oil, the basic principle we stood on was the duty to protect independent nations, however small, from invasion. We have not applied this rule to Croatia, preferring Neville Chamberlain's 1938 description of Hitler's threat to Czechoslovakia, as "a quarrel in a faraway country between people of whom we know nothing".

Croatia, unlike Kuwait, has a democratic structure. Its population of 4.5 million (about 600,000 are Serbs) is three times larger than Kuwait's. In a referendum earlier this summer all but a handful, which included a third of the Serbs living in Croatia, voted for independence. The Serb-dominated federal government fiercely resented this. In the rag, tag and bobtail of ethnic groups comprising Yugoslavia the Serbs are easily the largest. Understandably they are against the breakup of Yugoslavia, with its consequent loss of Serbian power and influence.

But Yugoslavia, cobbled together by the Allies after the first world war, was always doomed to fly apart. It nearly did before the last war while Serbs sought to acquire more clout for centralism and Croats tried to prevent it. When the German armies intervened in 1941 all hell broke loose, as Yugoslavs were as much intent on fighting each other as resisting Hitler, and tried to do both at the same time. The communists under Tito won. Himself a Croat, his dictatorship prevented the different nationalities fighting each other until after his death.

Croatia, long a part of the Austro-Hungarian empire, feels no kinship with Serbia. Though many Croats fought the Nazis, many did not. There were nasty butcheries of Serbian partisans by Croats and vice-versa. The ancient hatreds are being fanned again and will not be ended by forcing the Croats to submit to the Serbs; this is the thrust of Foreign Office policy.

Germany, Austria and Italy were right to want to recognise the international status of Croatia immediately. Independence would enable the Croats to buy arms to defend themselves on more equal terms with the modern, well equipped Yugoslav army, navy and airforce. Canada and Australia are right to try to get the security council of the United Nations to act. We were wrong to say we could not recognise Croatia because its government was not in control of all its territory, having already lost a third of it to Serbian aggression.

The conflagration in Yugoslavia is likely to involve neighbouring countries unless it is stopped now. More than a temporary truce, compelled by unexpected federal army reverses, is required in a region on the doorstep of the European Community, not in the distant Gulf. Douglas Hurd's suggestion of an oil embargo is excellent, as the Serbs have little oil unless they seize intact the oil wells in Croatia, and their armies could soon be halted.

The argument against sending an armed force under the auspices of the UN or the EC is weak. The Serbs would not dare attack it if it were placed between them and what remains of Croatia. The conditions would then exist for a real settlement in which Croatia would have to cede to Serbia some of the areas in which the Serbs are in a majority, even though they are not contiguous with Serbia, and some Croats would be left in a minority. But so, too, would be some Serbs in Croatia. What is essential is the complete separation of Serbia and Croatia.

Janet Daley recalls lurid nights in America that forced her unwillingly to enjoy the glamour of prizefighting

Boxing's cruel nobility

In the days before cable television, championship boxing was broadcast in the United States on closed-circuit relays to cinemas, with seats selling at premium prices. Working my way through university in the great American tradition, I spent some time as a cinema usherette. American usherettes then (perhaps still) were martinis who policed the aisles for illicit smokers and misbehaving adolescents. But when it came to big-fight nights we were told to forget all the rules, even the fire laws that prohibited smoking downstairs.

My first big-fight night was when Cassius Clay (as he then was) defeated Sonny Liston for the first time. As the doors were opened a crowd flooded in, the likes of which I had never seen: a male world of sharp-suited, cigar-smoking, genial brutality. The cinema became an extension of the ringside, the clouds of smoke and shouting that rose from our seats merging with the clamour

round the ring up on the screen. The seat prices ruled out the common toughs who came in for "action" pictures. The crowd for this costly screening had the kind of flashy glamour that men from rough backgrounds often aspire to when they get money. There were some real celebrities: the ex-baseball player (and ex-husband of Marilyn Monroe) Joe DiMaggio, the Italian band leader Louis Prima with a hard-faced woman in heavy make-up, both in evening dress for the nightclub afterwards. But most of the audience were just successful local heavies. They were, from my point of view, less trouble than the delinquents who came in to laugh at horror movies.

These men from the fringes of the mafia were good-natured and loud. They had come for a good time and they took the place over with their bravura machismo. The cinema smelt of beer, cigars and men for days afterwards. It struck me then that this world, living by other values than the ones I was learning to cultivate, had a vitality that defied any attempt to patronise it. There was huge exuberance and open-handedness (tips were never better than on big-fight nights), his excitement was first-hand in a way that made my intellectual pleasures seem tepid. What these men had come from and what they had made of themselves was all about immigrant American pride, about Italian and Irish boys promoting black boys, and all of them getting rich and famous and having the

respect of their peers. The criminality and viciousness became abstract in their actual presence. What I was aware of was their confidence, which had its own integrity and sense of righteousness.

Of course, the spectacle of two men hitting each other with the deliberate intention of knocking the other unconscious ought to be unacceptable (especially now that we understand the consequences of head injury). The BMA has reiterated what the American Medical Association said in 1984: that while other sports are statistically more dangerous, boxing is the only one in which the objective is to cause injury.

Boxers dispute this. British ones such as Henry Cooper and Frank Bruno, whose gentleness of

character seems to undermine any possible claim that the sport thrives on vindictiveness, insist that no boxer wishes to injure another, only to defeat him in an honourable way. The desire to injure is not properly a part of any sport. Ideally, boxing is a ritualised form of duelling, with the hands as weapons.

In America, boxing is heavily tied up with gambling and organised crime. The mafia got its teeth into the sport when boxing was banned, along with alcohol, in the prohibition era. The subculture of drink and gambling, which petit-bourgeois puritanism attempted to banish, sucked boxing into the mafia sphere of influence along with prostitution (and later hard-drug dealing). Alcohol pulled free of

the criminal network, but boxing never quite made it.

In this country, professional boxing is not so much run by seriously criminal elements as by sleazy ones. The celebrity it offers may mean an escape from the hopelessness of poverty, but the route turns round on itself and locks people into a working-class subculture. Where showbusiness and sport transcend class barriers in America, they do not do so here in quite the same way.

Whenever I hear anyone talk about banning boxing — an impulse with which, in all conscience, I ought to agree — I recall with affection the atmosphere of big-fight nights at the Paramount theatre. And not just out of effete sentimentality — a romantic notion that turns low life into noble savagery — but because, in the midst of it, I could see the point. The point of that life and the way it took its pleasures, and the sense in which boxing and its culture were heroic.

Why the country needs hunting

A new manifesto for the country argues that field sports play a key role in rural conservation

The biggest force for rural conservation in Britain today is composed of the five million people who take part in country sports. Country dwellers face a bleak future as agriculture declines. It is vital that all leisure and sporting activities rooted in the countryside are preserved if it is not to become a demoralised wasteland.

The country people of Britain made the rural landscape we have inherited: it is man-made, not natural. We can justly claim that its most beautiful features, the woods, spinneys, stone walls, hedges, fields, lakes, streams, ponds, moors and heaths, are fashioned and preserved by the pattern of country sports. The prescriptions of the 1980s for the countryside, a vision of golf courses and theme parks, have solved few problems. They are essentially alien.

Urban society has been insulated from the reality of the animal world. Even ten years ago we had to buy our Sunday joint from a butcher, where it was recognisably part of a carcass. Today it is pleasantly packaged in plastic, a million miles from the cycle of life and death in the countryside, the environment in which animals of all sorts live and die. The pleasure derived from hunting is no more to do with the killing of the fox than the pleasure derived from roast beef is to do with the abattoir.

The argument for all field sports is indivisible. Not all those who support them participate in or support all of them. Where they do agree is that legislation against any sport leads logically to legislation against all. By the same token, the argument of our opponents should be consistent. If it is wrong to take animal life in pursuit of sport, this must apply to the boy shooting rats with his airgun, to the trout fisherman, the farmer after a rabbit or pigeon, just as much as to the pursuit of



Threatened species: lunch is carried up to a shooting party in Perthshire. If the Labour party bans hunting, many traditional countryside jobs will go

the fox. The Labour party, in its new paper on hunting, has not begun to explain why it is wrong to hunt a fox, but not to hunt a bird or fish.

Moves in the National Trust to ban shooting as well as hunting on its land show there can be no doubt where the strategy of animal-rights policy ultimately leads. Once Labour supports legislation against field sports, sooner or later it will have to deal with the animal rights argument that it is wrong to take animal life for pleasure, including the pleasure of eating meat. In strict terms, eating meat is no more necessary than hunting, shooting or fishing.

If we look at those opposing country sports, we find some strange bedfellows. The easiest to dismiss sit on the extreme left. To most people in the countryside, the hunt saboteur means the pallid urban rent-a-mop piling out of the rented van, swept up from the fringes of student protest with

no knowledge of or interest in the countryside. The animal rights movement has an appalling record of public violence and political extremism as its profile has risen in the past decade. There are elements in it who are rural terrorists. Such people surely have no part in the Britain of the 1990s, nor in a moderate Labour party.

If the doctrine of the sanctity of animal life were applied in the countryside the result would be chaos. In due course the unrestricted activity of deer, for example, would leave the vegetarian with nothing on the menu! The culling of species must involve man as the ultimate predator, and in a man-made landscape it is ultimately man who determines the balance between species. The justification of hunting, not only as a sport but as a practice rooted in the countryside, is the need to cull the fox as a predator and thus to help pre-

serve the balance of nature. We do not seek to destroy the species or attack any endangered species. Is it instead to be poisoned, snared or shot (thus often only wounded)?

The Labour party proposes to fight the next election committed to what it describes as a free vote on the abolition of fox-hunting. In fact the Labour spokesman has declared that the party is opposed to hunting. The party claims to be acting on the basis of research, but that is not true: its position is in the main historic. Its legislative interest dates back to a private member's bill in 1949, when the Labour party was in power, to ban hunting.

The bill was heavily defeated at the time with the help of the votes of numerous Labour MPs from rural constituencies, and without the support of the great majority of the 392 Labour members then in Parliament. Perhaps the crucial speech in the debate in favour of fox-hunting came from Tom

Williams, the Labour minister of agriculture, who represented a Yorkshire mining constituency.

The arguments deployed in that debate are as valid today as they were then. If hunting is justified, then it matters not a jot whether people dress up in pink coats, the symbol so loathed by the left, or pink tuts. What passes for research in the present Labour party position seems to be a handful of random approaches to interested organisations, most of them hostile to country sports, without any pretence at scientific or statistical appraisal. It is no coincidence that, unlike the post-war Labour government, today's Labour party no longer represents a significant number of rural seats.

Country dwellers themselves now feel part of an endangered species. Is it too much to expect the sympathy and understanding of the urban population? We can deploy good arguments about

employers in the countryside at a time when unemployment is rising. We can point to country sports as a nursery for equestrian and other outdoor activities. We can point to the place of country pursuits in our art and literature. (Do we count Trollope, Cobbett, Churchill, Disraeli, Wellington or Sassoon, all lovers of fox-hunting, as barbarians?)

Above all, we can invoke civil liberties. No activity should be a matter for parliamentary activity. In a world full of oppressive legislation, unless it can be shown that social evil results from it. There is no such social evil in country sports. It is time to put the debate on such sports, including fox-hunting, back where it rightly belongs, in the consciences of individuals, who are free to choose whether they practise them or not.

A study group for the British Field Sports Society produced the report from which this is extracted.

...and moreover

CRAIG BROWN

Douglas Hurd, Lord Denham, Des Wilson, Julian Critchley, Chris Mullin, and now even Lord Rawlinson, have all written thrillers. Roy Hattersley's novel about interminable generations of the Hattersley family is being advertised with the slogan, "It's all here — betrayal and lust, love and devotion". But where is the John Gummer thriller? This morning, I am delighted to be able to bring you a tantalising first extract from the "devastating" "nightmarish".

The Small Stain on the Brand New Tie by John Gummer

THERE had never been a morning like it. At least, not for two days. Mild drizzle lashed tirelessly at the double-glazing. Inside the house, a siren erupted. Steam filled the air.

"Oh," thought John as quick as a flash, placing his spectacles carefully on his nose before leaping to conclusions, "this means the kettle has boiled, or more accurately — and here he paused — 'is about to boil'."

In this water-pouring game a man can never be too careful, he thought as he deftly switched the electricity off before placing his right fist firmly around the kettle's handle. This is one helluva business, he thought: one false move and the kitchen surface will need wiping.

Gritting his teeth, he tilted the kettle slowly, slowly, slowly until — yes! — the water fell with pinpoint precision on to the

teabag at the bottom of the cup. Wiping the sweat away, John checked that the precision tools necessary for the completion of this formidable operation were at hand. Semi-skimmed milk. Sweetest (2). A 100% teaspoon, brilliantly engineered by some of the world's top experts to manoeuvre in all types of beverage at temperatures approaching boiling. Everything was as ready as it would ever be.

Now came the most crucial part. The teabag — roughly the size of a very small Marmite sandwich, and rather bigger than a bicycle clip — could only be removed from the cup using the spoon, split-second timing and 100% concentration. It would then be placed in the bin beneath the sink. John had performed the operation many times — from the distant hills of Ripley to the treacherous eastern approaches to West Byfleet — but he knew that if any part went wrong, the result could be a stain. This was going to take nerves — and a teaspoon — of steel.

Outside, the mild drizzle continued unabated. John was glad to be inside on a day like today. No, he wasn't the kind of guy who would stand for getting ever so slightly damp, and he had gathered around him some of the leading precision equipment — anorak, wellingtons, driving-gloves, ear-muffs, umbrella, pom-pom hat — to prevent it happening. To hell with it — the drizzle would just have to look for some other poor sucker to fall on today.

The teabag was teetering in mid-air when suddenly from the street, without any form of warning whatsoever, came the unearthly sound of a car door being gently pulled-to. His attention momentarily diverted, when John looked back it was with a sense of terror.

The teabag — that teabag — had fallen headlong from the teaspoon, down, down, down. Now it lay spreadeagled on the floor, brown liquid seeping from its pores. The poor bag never stood a chance, thought John, staring down in horror.

Horror turned to disgust when John set eyes on his brand new tie. Staring back at him, stark and malevolent, just beneath the distinctive Rotary Club insignia, was the object of his living dread — a small teastain.

"My God," thought John, "I must do something." But what? In an instant, he had torn voraciously at the kitchen roll, pulling off two whole sheets. To hell with expense.

Dab! Dab! Dab! John dabbed as he had never dabbed before. Dab! "Take that!" thought John. Dab! Dab! But it was no good. Pressed on by the dabbing, the teastain had begun to spread. It was now seconds from engulfing the entire Rotary Club insignia. Swiftly, stealthily, with one swiftness move of his arm, John reached for the Ezekiel's Stain Remover Kit. This was one battle John was determined to win at any price, the household budget permitting...

(To be continued.)

Take it from the top

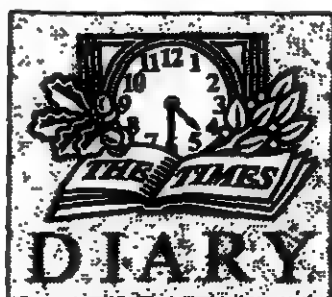
WHEN the Top Salaries Review Body reports, everyone looks for the whiff of hypocrisy: people in glass houses and all that. The case of two private consultancies paid to advise the body might be thought to increase suspicions.

The government refused to reveal yesterday how much had been paid to the two firms, Price Waterhouse and Hay Management Consultants. The Office of Manpower Economics, which oversees the review body, says: "We could not possibly tell you how much they were paid. It's commercially sensitive. I don't think they are likely to tell you either."

Indeed they are not, and both firms find the subject of their own top pay equally sensitive. Asked how much senior partner Ian Brindle earns, a Price Waterhouse spokesman said: "His salary is not the sort of information we give out. We do not operate like that. We are not a public company."

City experts suggest that Brindle's salary is not far short of £250,000, considerably more than the judges, civil servants and military leaders covered by the pay-review body. At Hay Management Consultants the story was the same. The salary of Murray Dalziel, the managing director, is confidential.

Sir David Nickson, chairman of the Top Salaries Review Body, has been careful that the accusation of hypocrisy cannot be levelled at him: he earns a relatively modest £37,000 as chairman of Scottish Enterprise. He does, however, have half-a-dozen lucrative directorships, including with the insurance giant General Accident. Next year he is due to return to Clydesdale Bank as chairman.



And John Major cannot be considered beyond reproach. The prime minister's salary of £72,533 is more than 30 per cent higher than the voluntarily reduced sum Mrs Thatcher was accepting when she left office.

Richard communists still finding it hard to come to terms with the demise of Leningrad should take heart from the fact that Stalin would have had no such problems. According to Robert Conquest's new biography, Stalin never referred to the city as anything other than "Petersburg".

Blood brothers

IN THIS era of player power it is strange that professional boxers remain almost the only sporting professionals not to have a trade union. The need for such a body united both Michael Watson and Chris Eubank, and should take on more urgency after Saturday night. Barry McGuigan, the former world featherweight boxing champion who is leading the campaign, says: "My main concern is for Michael's speedy recovery and for his family. The union comes second at the moment. But I hope this will be the year there is finally a boxers' trade union. I am getting a lot of support from the right people in the right place." McGuigan is also being helped by Garth Crooks, for-

mer chairman of the Professional Footballers Association.

Appropriately in the light of events, the union's priorities will be a medical insurance scheme and a pension fund. "Boxing must be the only professional sport where there is no professional representation," says McGuigan. "I cannot think of a sport that needs one more."

Eubank and Watson were both on the guest list last night at a party at Stringfellow's to launch a biography of Muhammad Ali. Unsurprisingly the occasion, intended as an opportunity for the British boxing world to pay tribute to one of the greatest fighters, was a muted one. Even Ali himself failed to show. He was stranded in Abu Dhabi.

Sing for your supper

JEREMY ISAACS, general director of the Royal Opera House, is to turn restaurateur. From next month Covent Garden's crush bar is to offer post-performance buffet

delicacies, the house hopes that keeping opera-goers to dinner will make further inroads into the budget deficit.

"The crush bar is less crushed after performances so patrons can dine in comfort," says the opera house. The menu is still being devised but Steak Tournedos Rossini followed by Peach Melba seem musts for the first night.

For all time THE Thirties Society, protector of telephone boxes and other artefacts of the pre-war decade, is to change its name. Just ten years after the society was formed to stop British Telecom destroying the red booths designed in 1936 by Giles Gilbert Scott, it has outgrown itself. The society's concerns now include the preservation of anything from 1914 to the present, a breadth of interest that has led to endless confusion.

"Recently we were making recommendations on a building put up in the 1960s. The owners couldn't understand what we were doing there," says Julian Holder of the society. "It gets boring having to explain all the time."

He favours a name change to the 20th Century Society, although other members have different ideas. "We have discussed this at length and everyone agrees we have to change the name," says secretary Alan Powers. "The only problem is that we can't agree on a new one."

John Major's diary secretary seems to have a sense of humour. Even as the prime minister meets Sir Ian McKellen today to discuss the Stonewall Group's "equality for gays" campaign, Major's next guest will be arriving at Downing Street — Edith Cresson, the French prime minister, who once opined that one in four Englishmen is gay.





REWARD WITHOUT RISK

Big pay increases for top public employees are damaging to governments at any time. They are doubly so in the run-up to a general election. The prime minister's agreement to postpone the latest Top Salaries Review Board exercise, from this autumn to next summer, needs no explanation beyond that.

None the less he was ill-advised. Postponement makes Mr Major seem to be hiding something from the electorate, aided and abetted by the Tory-appointed chairman of the review board, Sir David Nickson, who first suggested the delay. The indications are that the board's research into comparability between the public and private sector was throwing up such a scale of discrepancies that only a pay rise of between 50 and 100 per cent would enable the public sector to catch up. Postponement can only reinforce such suspicions.

The review should have kept to its timetable. The Top Salaries Review Board exists to insulate the fixing of the pay of top civil servants and judges from the political process, which means the exercise should be conducted without fear or favour. The politics should start when the government receives the board's recommendations, and decides whether to accept them. The government, answering to Parliament and ultimately answerable to the voters, can grant, reject, postpone or phase whatever rises are proposed, taking such political credit or damage as there may be. To put off unpopular decisions until after an election — which could still be the best part of a year away — is dithering.

Mr Major undoubtedly wants to avoid a repetition of the public slanging-match earlier this year, over pay rises for chief executives of newly privatised industries. The justification put forward for raising executive pay then was the need for equivalence with general levels of pay in other private-sector businesses. And this is also the basic line of the comparability exercise the review board conducts for civil servants and judges.

But the method for deciding top executives' pay in the private sector is itself a gigantic inflationary game. If everybody

runs round in a circle, trying to catch the one ahead, the circle turns ever faster. Pay levels forced up by this merry-go-round have nothing to do with rewarding entrepreneurial skill or degree of risk, everything to do with mutual boardroom backscratching: "I'll sit on your directors' remuneration committee if you'll sit on mine".

If civil servants are not allowed to join the circus, it is said, some will leave government service. They will go where the money is, demanding public administration of talent. This is why governments of various hues have in the past found the recommendations of the Top Salaries Review Board, however embarrassing, none the less compelling. But should they go on doing so?

Comparability is not quite the fair method for fixing public-sector pay. It was thought to be before private-sector boardrooms surrendered to pure greed. High private-sector remuneration is only justified by a high level of personal risk-taking and a significant personal contribution to increased profitability by the executive concerned. It is the reward of enterprise and wealth creation. That is why it was so objectionable to see heads of privatised near-monopolies being rewarded as if they were buccaneering captains of industry, when many of the industries they run were not performing well, and their prices were being manipulated by the regulators to make sure they were profitable.

There is even less risk than this in being a top civil servant or high court judge. And neither group has much to boast of by analogy with "profitability". Some will find themselves adequately motivated by the ethos of public service. Others may choose to trade public-sector security for a private-sector gamble on high earnings, and that is fair enough. But civil servants should not be rewarded as if they had already taken this gamble, while still sitting behind their Whitehall desks with safe jobs until retirement, looking forward to guaranteed inflation-proof pensions. Having delayed the Top Salaries Review Board's review, the prime minister should use the time to review the board's own criteria.

AGAINST SADDAM'S WILL

Since the Gulf war the West has been engaged in a test of will with President Saddam Hussein to force him to abide by the terms of surrender. These include not only compensation to Kuwait but also the abolition of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction, which must be proved by on-site inspections by the United Nations.

Since April, Saddam, while sometimes co-operative, has frequently obstructed UN inspections of Iraqi non-conventional weapons sites. Security council patience has now run out. UN anger was compounded yesterday by Iraq's foolish detention of UN inspectors who had uncovered documentary evidence of a secret nuclear programme.

Both President Bush and the UN have stopped short of spelling out fully the consequences if Saddam continues to obstruct UN inspections. The immediate issue is limited and well defined: Iraq has consistently, and illegally, refused to allow UN helicopters to overfly Iraqi territory to search for hidden nuclear or chemical weapons facilities. Its offer to allow such flights for a two-week period, and only over western Iraq, is insolent.

Saddam is a man of bluster, but a shrewd one. The danger is not just that he will gradually revive Iraqi ambitions to dominate the region, but also that he will re-acquire the means to do so. Western intelligence estimates are that 80 per cent of Iraq's nuclear, chemical and biological weapons capacity was destroyed by allied bombing. But 20 per cent survived. The suspicion must be that since he is obstructing UN inspections Saddam has something to hide — that he is covertly trying to rebuild his once fearsome arsenal. He is already believed to have restored much of his Scud missile capacity.

The Pentagon has said publicly it is poised to send over a hundred aircraft and helicopter gunships to Saudi Arabia, to-

gether with surveillance aircraft, naval forces and 3,000 "ground support personnel". American units stationed in Europe could be in Saudi Arabia in under 12 hours, a Pentagon spokesman said at the weekend. At the request of King Fahd, Patriot anti-missile batteries are being moved to Saudi Arabia from Europe.

If all this sounds ominously like preparations for renewed hostilities, that is certainly the message Baghdad is intended to receive. On the other hand Mr Bush has assured his European allies that he is not drawing new "lines in the sand" — there is to be no "son of Desert Storm". The West's aim is limited to securing compliance with unfulfilled UN resolutions.

Under the terms of these resolutions, the UN is fully entitled to ask America to help it carry out inspections. If Saddam continues to obstruct UN teams, America should send its aircraft to escort UN helicopter flights. Saddam must be made to understand that if Iraqi forces shoot at either aircraft or helicopters, American warplanes will retaliate, and could then target suspected nuclear or chemical sites.

The UN also retains the power to put pressure on Iraq by using the oil-sales weapon. At the end of last week the security council — despite the row over inspections — allowed Iraq to export oil to the value of one billion pounds over the next six months. This represents a fraction of Iraq's prewar production, and the proceeds must be used for humanitarian purposes and to compensate the victims of Iraq's aggression against Kuwait. But it is a concession, and can be reversed.

The UN consensus has held up well since Iraq's defeat. The world has the means to put pressure on Saddam to force him to abide by international rules of behaviour. But sustained will-power will be necessary. He will not give way unless made to.

MINORITY REPORT

Sir Ian McKellen is the outstanding British actor of his generation. He is also gay. He has long devoted his offstage efforts to promoting gay and lesbian causes. Today he visits 10 Downing Street to report on them to the prime minister.

It is inconceivable that Mr Major's predecessor would have agreed to such an engagement. This is not to endorse the frequent suggestions from the gay community that Margaret Thatcher was homophobic. She was personally tolerant and never allowed sexual orientation in itself to block political preferment. But her power base lay on the right of the Conservative party. It embraced many moral traditionalists whom she chose not to offend. In 1989 this caused her to cut off state funds from a national survey of sexual behaviour designed to yield information on Aids. It also lay behind the so-called Clause 28 legislation, intended to bar local authorities from using public money to "promote homosexuality".

As a result homosexual persons tended to see her government as an enemy of their rights and freedoms. This in turn pushed them into an unnatural political orientation towards the left. Many gay people found that they were being spoken for by exotic left-wing spokesmen with whom they had little in common.

Mr Major's meeting with Sir Ian will alter that gay perception of the Tory party. There

of homosexual consent is 21 as against 16 for heterosexuals. Should it be lowered to 18 or 16, and will Mr Major match Labour's pledge of a free vote in the Commons on this issue? Policemen still lurk round public lavatories hoping to improve their arrears with a few "gross indecencies". Will Mr Major reinforce Home Office advice that they desist? And can Mr Major endorse the recent "declaration of rights of Aids sufferers" produced by a group of organisations working with Aids victims?

Politically, Mr Major cannot lose from the meeting. Short term, he will have to take the flak from the moral right; the Conservative Family Campaign duly criticised the meeting yesterday. But come an election, its members are unlikely to switch allegiance to Labour. Conservative-minded gay men and women, however, could easily be persuaded to switch back from Labour if the government showed them understanding.

There is a national gain too. No society functions happily if a minority feels excluded from a hearing. To be sure, gay activists sometimes ask too much. But such demands should only be turned down with stated reasons after discussion, or the dangerous language of persecution will work its poison on the minds of those denied. Mr Major today need only to listen patiently to revive a tradition that wore threadbare under Mrs Thatcher: the tradition of One

'Brazen' election brinkmanship

From Lord Jenkins of Hillhead

Sir, In the last week it has been difficult to decide which has been less prepossessing: the shocked complaints of the Labour party against the Governor of the Bank of England, whose equally controversial but more critical statement (report, "Bank expects no real upturn until next year", August 16) they were so recently quoting with approval, or the fulminations of the government against the Archbishop of Canterbury, who almost equally recently was the favoured candidate of No 10 Downing Street.

The two incidents in combination provide a fine indication of the feverish pre-election atmosphere, which has now prevailed in some form for six months or more, and in acute form since the end of August. Yet the probability now seems to be that it will be another six months or so before the issue is settled.

This is by no means the first time that we have seen opportunistic teetering on the brink, but not often in such a long drawn-out and brazen form. Nothing could be worse for the conduct of Whitehall business and it can hardly be good for private business either.

Rarely can the practical case for fixed-term parliaments have been more clearly made. And the theoretical case has long been powerful. It is surely an undesirable piece of British idiosyncrasy to give the starting pistol for the race to one of the competitors and encourage him to fire it, not when all the competitors are equally ready, but at the moment judged to give the greatest advantage to himself. The only compensation is that in waiting too long for the moment when his rivals are doing up their shoe laces the competitor/referee sometimes ends up by shooting himself.

Yours faithfully,
ROY JENKINS,
House of Lords,
September 22.

Funds for science

From Dr Terence Kealey

Sir, The Astronomer Royal states (September 19) that the percentage of GDP spent by the government on the science base is too low, and that "this is not the way to build a thriving economy". How then did the Japanese and Soviet economies arrive at their present conditions? The Japanese government has consistently outperformed our own on science, whereas the Soviet government has consistently outperformed both.

Yours faithfully,
TERENCE KEALEY,
University of Cambridge,
Department of Clinical Biochemistry,
Addenbrooke's Hospital,
Hills Road, Cambridge.

From Mr B. A. Hunn
Sir, It is not only the state that is underfunding fundamental research. Industry is also severely neglecting the applied research that turns new discoveries into usable technologies. Presumably this is because they want maximum profit now rather than plan for the long-term future.

In the Sixties I was a member of the Science Research Council's sub-committee for transportation and know that whereas the electronics industry was then investing about 7 per cent of sales turnover on applied research, shipping and the coal industries were spending nearer to .05 per cent. The railways were not much better. Indeed, when at that time I asked the chief engineer of the London Underground if he had any problems needing research he said that he had none. It is not surprising that the most moribund industries in our society are those which in the past refused to invest in the future by spending on sensible research.

Yours faithfully,
B. A. HUNN,
37 Lakeside, Tring, Hertfordshire.

Political puzzle

From Mr R. T. M. Aherm

Sir, I am not a political animal but in the past I thought I had a basic understanding of the political spectrum. Simply put, moving from right to left, there are fascists, conservatives, liberals, socialists and communists.

How is it therefore that the hard-line communists who perpetrated the recent coup in the Soviet Union are referred to by all as the right wing of the Communist party?

Should we now describe Militant Tendency as being to the right of the Labour party?

Yours, somewhat confused,
R. T. M. AHERM,
5 Campden Hill Square, W8.

Railways' future

From Mr Adam E. S. Bennett

Sir, Current interest in "pay as you go" roads (report, September 18, later editions) is misplaced in my view. Road congestion is not caused by the profanity of motorists but by the lack of any viable alternative.

If rail transport is not substantially improved before the introduction of "pay as you go" systems three consequences must follow: the use of roads by business would not be materially reduced; over the immediate term many commuters would opt for rail, but would be quickly driven back to the road by discomfort and inefficiency; and weekend and leisure use of roads, particularly by poorer members of

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

Archbishop's remarks on violence and deprivation

From the Headmaster of Longbenton Community High School, Newcastle upon Tyne

Sir, It is tragic that Dr Carey's otherwise affirming speech about the value of Christian commitment to schools (reports, September 20 and 21) has been marred by two serious errors.

He states as a fact that human wrongdoing is inextricably linked to, among other things, poverty and illiteracy. He also states that the current emphasis on vocational training may prove to be very short-sighted and that education does not consist of the acquisition of skills. Such statements undermine teachers like myself who serve in areas characterised by low income and high unemployment.

It is right that education should have a moral and spiritual basis. At the heart of Christianity is the view that human beings are created with freedom and responsibility for their actions. Their behaviour is not determined by their environment, educational attainment or income.

Vocational training and education is an important aspect of the development of young people and their preparation for life. The archbishop cannot have it both ways. If he is concerned about unemployment he must applaud those who are trying to help young people acquire those skills and qualifications necessary for work.

I am delighted to say that almost two-thirds of our 16-year-olds stay in full-time education and acquire skills, gain qualifications and find satisfying work. They want employment and are willing to prepare themselves for it.

I also have to say that the overwhelming majority of our students strongly deplore the recent disorders on Tyne-side, recognise that they were organised by people of criminal intent and would wish to see all such wrongdoing severely punished.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BURN, Headmaster,
Longbenton Community High School,
Hailsham Avenue, Longbenton,
Newcastle upon Tyne,
September 21.

From the Reverend James Ramsay
Sir, Thank God our archbishop has risked tedious abuse by stressing the

Aid in emergencies

From the Director General of Save the Children

Sir, While the search for a new secretary-general for the United Nations dominates the headlines, of equal importance to people in developing countries will be the nature of the machinery which he or she controls. Your report (September 18) states that two plans for structural reform of the UN are now circulating: a European Community plan for an "aid supreme", and a wider effort aimed at a reform of the entire secretariat.

Following the problems in responding to emergencies such as the Kurdish refugee crisis this year, few would dispute the necessity of

After you?

From Mr Edward Hurworth

Sir, The 58 per cent of men who were observed by your diarist (September 17) to be prepared to give way and usher their female partners across the threshold first, missed true chivalry by quite a wide margin. The real gentleman will open a door, go through it himself first, hold it open and, only if all is well, usher his lady through.

To send the lady through first is to use her as cannon-fodder: who knows what dangers lurk on the other side of a door.

Yours truly,
TED HURWORTH,
Compton Cottage,
180 Leeson's Hill,
Chislehurst, Kent,
September 17.

From Mrs M. Conway

Sir, Janet Daley's article "What are manners really for?" (September 17) has made me feel thoroughly snobbish — not about social class itself, but about her attitude to it.

A classless society is an impossibility. We classify ourselves and others all the time in innumerable ways — by grades of occupation, beauty, health, gentility: by qualities and attributes of every conceivable sort. Plants, animals, even railway engines are classified. It is just a method of coping with life's complexities.

We are hedged in all the time by boundaries of classification but by ingenuity, cunning or sympathy we push through some of our barriers,

effects of "deprivation". I am, however, aware of two forms of deprivation: deprivation in the normally accepted sense (of which Blackbird Leys, though more fortunate than many estates in the North-East, has its share) and a deprivation that affects society as a whole — a joylessness in life, a poverty of vision and a brutalising isolation between, for instance, individual "nuclear" families, between "educated" and "uneducated", "conventional" and "alternative", those in work and those out of work, "desirable" and "bad" areas.

While straightforward material deprivation is not always easy to identify or assess, for spiritual squalor there is not even an agreed vocabulary. Mainstream Christianity, reduced as it all too often is to marginalised civic religion, fails to unite in witness against it.

Those, churchgoers included, who "explain" recent violence merely in terms of the activity of "hardened criminals" express the spiritual inadequacy of our society, as it seeks to wash its hands of the human complexities of affluence — its own technological and economic achievements.

I am grateful to the police that my nights are not now constantly broken by the sounds of high-performance car engines and screaming tyres. I admire and am grateful to those who risk verbal abuse and physical injury to defend law and order. But will anyone speak for a wider vision, in which "law" is a gratuitous generosity of spirit, and "order" consists of complex harmony and communion — a society indeed that will no longer need the strained, negative logic of words like "deprivation", but will rather live by the Word of One in whose image all are made?

Yours faithfully,
JAMES RAMSAY,
Church House, 5 Cuddesdon Way,
Blackbird Leys, Oxford,
September 21.

From Miss E. M. Mannes

Sir, I was born and raised in Newcastle in the 1920s in the heart of the area affected by the recent riots. We were a poor family and sometimes hungry.

Would either the Archbishop of Canterbury or your correspondent, Dr Lipman (September 20), care to

change: the question is what sort of change? Mechanisms do already exist to tackle emergencies; the problem is that they are not properly resourced, implemented and enforced.

In the light of its experience on the ground Save the Children has identified certain responsibilities which must be effectively discharged whenever institutional recognition takes place. For instance, detailed information must be compiled and maintained on all those countries at risk from disasters and the international community should finance the pre-positioning of buffer stocks of food and other essential items in those countries.

Donors must be more willing and better prepared to respond to emergency appeals from UN agencies,

especially the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. At every stage the UN should allow for the close involvement of other donors, such as governments, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, and other non-governmental organisations.

The recommendations would require increased political will, better forward planning, and a willingness to learn from experience. Structural change alone will not be enough.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS HINTON,
Director General,
Save the Children,
Mary Datchelor House,
17 Grove Lane, Camberwell, SE5,
September 18.

From Mr P. V. E. Howard

Sir, The use of the A-level result tables (Mr Haden's letter, September 14) is to provide a starting point for those parents who consider (rightly or wrongly) that academic achievement is paramount and who want to identify those schools which appear to share the same view (or *mutatis mutandis* wish to avoid them).

The fact is that given the appropriate level of intelligence a pupil will tend to do better in a school where academic success is the norm rather than the exception, irrespective of whether this is due to the excellence of its teaching or the brightness of the other students.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK HOWARD,
37 Ennerdale Road,
Kew, Richmond, Surrey,
September 18.

From Mr Gervas Steele

Sir, Large items stolen from me a few years ago (letters, September 11, 13) were kept by the police until the trial of the burglar. At the end of the hearing, late in the afternoon, I was told that I was now free to take away my property.

My car was quite inadequate for the job and there was no time at the end of the day to arrange for a car. I had no option but to accept the offer from the convicted burglar, who had received a suspended sentence, to drive them back for me and deliver them to the house — which he did.

Yours faithfully,
GERVAS STEELE,
The Moorings, Burnham,
Overy Staithe, Norfolk,
September 18.

From Mr T. J. Pope

Sir, There is self-evidently no mileage charge applicable to a vehicle fixed in geo-stationary orbit (letters, September 11, 13, 17, 19). Parking fees, however, are quite another matter.

Yours faithfully,
T. J. POPE,
16 Crescent Road,
New Barnet, Hertfordshire,
September 20.

PRC-4

8.00 TV-am.
9.25 **Runaway, Quiz game** (n) 9.55 **Thames News** and weather
9.00 **The Times ... the Place ... John Stapleton** gives a discussion on a topical subject
9.40 **The Morning, Family magazine** series
2.16 **Pop Quiz, Entertainment** for children. Today the two describe what they are learning with songs and stories (n)
1.00 **News with John Suchet, Weather 1.10 Thames News**
2.00 **Home and Away, Australian family drama series** (n) 1.50 A
2.00 **Country Practice, Medical drama series**
2.20 **ITN News, News in the South, Scottish Highlands 2.20**
2.55 **Use a Class, Celebrity charities** (n)
3.15 **ITN News headlines 3.20 Thames News headlines 3.25**
3.50 **Hot Date, Soap linking the north of England with Australia**
5.55 **Fall Dog, Puppet series 4.05 Repeat, Animated adventures of the hero of Pinewood and his chums** (n) 4.30 **Children's Ward, Award-winning children's drama series** (n) (Oracle) 5.00 **Cartoon starring Porly Pig**
1.00 **Blockbusters, General knowledge quiz game for teenagers**
5.40 **News with Carol Barnes, (Oracle)**
5.55 **Thames Help, Jackie Spradley with more advice for obsessive compulsive disorder sufferers**
6.00 **Home and Away, (Cartoon)** (n)
1.20 **Thames News, (Oracle)**
2.00 **Emmerdale, Drama serial set in the Yorkshire Dales, (Oracle)**
2.30 **Thames Reports, In London's Burning** reporter Marcus Powell examines the links between recession and arson; and *Fit For Asylum* the latest fitness fads from the United States and the damage they can do to the unwary. (Oracle)
3.00 **The Bill: Bending the Rules, WPC Daffs and PC Cunnham arrest a lager lout and discover that he is an off-duty policeman, (Oracle)**
3.30 **French Fields, Comedy about an English couple living in a comfortable estate in France. This week Heather decides that she must wait to celebrate her silver wedding anniversary (Oracle)** (n)



Wife-watching: Michael Elshlok and Jenny Agutter (9.00pm)

Romantic Imagination in the Far East: Joanna Lumley (7.30pm)

7.30 In Choice of the White Rajahs.
● **CHOICE:** In 1838 James Brooke, a scion of fortune from Devon, sailed east and landed on Sarawak. He stayed to become the ruler and to found a family dynasty which lasted more than a century. Rumor has it that he rejects the Brookes' ruled benevolently and somewhat eccentrically until the late nineteenth century Sarawak, on Christmas Day 1941. After the war the Brookes sold out to the British government. Their story is told by the actress Joanna Lumley, with the help of the late rajah's elderly and much-married daughters. Lumley also offers a somewhat gushing catalogue of Sarawak's Sarawak, bravely taking to the rivers and venturing where few Europeans have gone before. Her romantic view of a territory once frequented by pirates and head hunters is tempered by an ecological horror story about the destruction of south-east Asia's last great rain forest to feed a booming log industry. (Ceebox)

8.30 World Showcase. This seventh of eight night history time examines the Laysan seabirds, known on its habitat Hawaii as the "gooney bird", one of the world's largest seabirds. (Ceebox)

9.00 Bottoms. Anarchic comedy series written by and starring Adrian Edmonson and Rick Mayall. This week the dreadnoughts are fearful that the arrival of the garrison will uncover the fact that they have been stealing their neighbour's supply. (Ceebox) (e)

9.30 The Dreaded Lurgi: Pestilence and Punishment. Margaret Jay examines diseases that carry a moral and physical stigma. Using Bombay as an example, she notes that although leprosy will be eradicated in that city by the year 2000, AIDS will take over as the most common cause of death. Thirty-five per cent of the city's prostitutes are already victims but will not seek medical help for fear of a backlash. (Ceebox)

10.15 The Staggering Stories of Ferdinand De Barcos. Enn Reitel, John Glover, Kate Robinson and Susie Blake contemplate "Nudeists and Delirious" (e)

10.30 Newsnight with Peter Snow. (e)

11.15 The Law Show. Includes the alternative Booker prize judging panel; Nina Simone; and an obituary for fiction about the now defunct KGB (e)

12.35 Weather

1.00 Open University: Psychology - Understanding Violence. Ends at 1.30

1.30 Indian stereo

new-watching Michael Elphick and Jenny Agutter (\$500pm)

00 **Book.**

05 **CHOICE:** Michael Elphick's battered but endearing pioneer eye is back for a new series, having traced his past to a despatched Elizabethan cottage with no electricity but otherwise offering a well-worn forest. In the pantheon of comedy dramas, *Bonnet* has never reached the *Amber* class, but, subject to the variability of scripts, it offers pleasing entertainment with a wry sense of humour and a welcome lack of violence. Tonight's story starts conventionally enough with Bonnet being engaged to keep watch on a wife (Jenny Agutter) who may be cheating on her husband. But there proves to be a lot more to it than that and the writers, Bernard Dempsey and Kevin Spengler, handle a twisty plot with satisfying results. For more on this and other books, see page 51

06 **TV.** *Prisoner*: Back Block H. Drama serial set in an Australian women's remand centre.

07 **Video View.** Mariella Frostrup reviews the latest video releases

08 **The Equalizer.** Edward Woodward stars as McCall, a former FBI agent now a freelance fighter of wrongs. Tonight he helps an ageing couple being harassed by their landlord (6)

09 **Donahue.** A discussion on the closing of doors on the re-bound

10 **Nile Notes.** Robert Gill tries Gloucester cheese washed down with Newcastle brown ale; Sue Porter looks for a good cup of coffee

11 **60 Minutes.** Award-winning American news magazine

12 **Entertainment UK.** A guide to the country's entertainments

13 **The Company.** American sitcom starring John Ritter

14 **7PM Morning News** with Tim Neilson. Ends at 6.30

15 **Indicating**

Capturing the spirit of Shakespeare: James Garmy (2.00pm)

20.0 **Film:** *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (1935, b/w).
© CHANCE The decision by Warner Brothers to film Shakespeare's play resulted in one of the odder projects by a studio which normally produced popular subject matter. The gangster films of James Cagney and Edward G. Robinson. The more idealism was derided by critics determined that Hollywood and Shakespeare could never mix. But despite an inevitable compression of the text, the anticipated travesty did not happen. Masterminded by the famous Austrian theatre director, Max Reinhardt, the film created a powerful visual style, especially with its strikingly lit studio-made forest, and if some of the casting seemed eccentric it worked surprisingly well. Olivia de Havilland, in her first film, made a spirited Hermia and James Cagney as Bottom. Joe E. Brown as Flute and the young Mickey Rooney's Puck arguably caught the Shakespearean spirit better than the more theatrical scaling of Ian Hunter as Theseus.

20.0 **Country/Western:** Studio-made forest, and if some of the casting seemed eccentric it worked surprisingly well. Olivia de Havilland, in her first film, made a spirited Hermia and James Cagney as Bottom. Joe E. Brown as Flute and the young Mickey Rooney's Puck arguably caught the Shakespearean spirit better than the more theatrical scaling of Ian Hunter as Theseus.

The questionmaster is Richard Whitley (b)

00 Owl TV. Children's wildlife and environmental series presented by Michaels Strachan. This edition replaces Burger Zoo in Anhem, The Netherlands, to see two recent additions – a baby aardvark and a Siamesg monkey. (Teletext)

00 Close By Class. The sixth in Ray Gosling's seven-part series on Britain's class system, based on Polly Long, at the end of the second world war, a grocer which put him at the lower end of the middle classes. What class is he today? (t). (Teletext)

00 My Two Dads. Daniel American comedy about two bachelors who inherit a pre-teen daughter (f)

00 Happy Days. American comedy series inspired by the film *American Graffiti*, starring Henry Winkler; and Ron Howard.

00 Channel 4 News with Jon Snow and Zehab Badawi. (Teletext) Weather

00 Comment

00 Stories From an African Hospital. Third programme of the six-part series comes again from Ghana's Komfo Anokye and focuses on a beggar with a chronic foot ulcer who refuses to be admitted because if the doctor cures the ailment it will be bad for his dignity. There is also a suspected case of cholera.

00 Lawyers. Ryan-on-the-street series featuring a group of lawyers and their clients. Tonight's programme includes solicitor Geoffrey Forrester in the police cells beneath South Shields magistrates courts with two of his clients who are accused of murder

00 Rear Window: The Final Solution – Islets in Spain. The arts and culture series ends its custom run with an examination of the internal conflict in the history of Spanish Christianity during the 500 year period since the conquest of the Alamo.

00 Re-Play: Flat of the Dragonfly, by Gary Bradwell. Life changes dramatically for a kung fu exponent. Will it be the answer to his problems?

00 Films Ahead (1989) featuring Daniel J. Travanti and JoBeth Williams. A dramatized reconstruction of the kidnapping of a six-year-old boy whose parents mounted a campaign to allow parental access to the FBI's national crime computer. Directed by John Turturro.

00 The Dick Powell Theatre: Who Killed Julia Green? (b/w). Murder mystery starring Lloyd Bridges, Ronald Reagan and the host, Dick Powell

00 Films Ahead: A Portrait of Miles Davis. A documentary portrait of the jazz musician (r). Ends at 1.50

Daughters

SAC

70.00 S

U. Gerson **Highlights N.D.**

[illegible][illegible]

PROSPORT

• *Via the Astra satellite.*
10.00pm **Goal: Spain** Grand Prix, 8.00 **David Trevisio** 5.00 **Mountain Bike** downhill 5.00 **Football: Spain** 8.30 **Germany** 8.30 **10.00 Athletics**, 8.00 **Motorcross** 8.00 **10.00 Mountain Bike** World Championships 10.00 **European** 10.00

GREENSPORT

• *Via the Astra satellite.*
10.00 **Spain** 8.30 **Equitation** 8.30 **Football: Spain** 8.30 **Germany** 8.30 **10.00 Show-Jumping** 11.00 **TV** **Wintering** 11.00 **Shi** **Classical Music** 12.00 **Dance**, **Jazz**, **Contemporary**, **Pop**, **Powerpoints** **International** 2.00 **Football: Spain** 3.00 **8.00** **Motorcross** **Spain** 4.00 **Audiot** **Auto** 4.30 **Spanish** **Football**

LIFESTYLE

• *Via the Astra satellite.*
10.00pm **The Great American Gameshow** 11.15 **Colleen Serfat** 11.50 **Everyday** **Woman** 12.30 **Great** **Classical** **of the Renaissance** 12.30 **1.00pm** **Shi** **Classical** **of the Renaissance** 1.05 **Body Talk** 1.10 **Search** **for** **Treasures** 1.40 **The City of** **Naples** 2.00 **Vision** **Viet** 2.30 **Lifestyle** **Pop** 2.40 **Cy** **For** **Tomorrow's** **Lifestyle** **Garden** 3.10 **White** **Brother** 4.00 **The** **Book** 4.10 **Twenty** **Hours** **of** **Italy** 4.40 **The** **Great American Gameshow** 8.00 **The** **Sail-Video** **Programme** **Introduction** 8.00 **Classical** **of the Renaissance** **Shooting** **Programme** 12.20 **Schedule** **update**

MTV

• *Via the Astra satellite.*
Twenty-eight hours of rock and pop

8.15 The
about a 1

CONFIDENTIAL

[illegible][illegible]



FREE DIRECT FOR YOUR LOCAL VEHICLE SPECIALIST

CAR HIRE 0800 220228	COACH HIRE 0800 373641
VAN HIRE 0800 262649	BREAKDOWN & RECOVERY 0800 282973
REMOVALS 0800 387391	MINI BUS HIRE 0800 252557

We've done your homework for you and carefully selected local specialists for all your Vehicle Specialist requirements. The computer recognises where you're phoning from and directly connects your call **FREE!** to the specialist in **YOUR** area best suited to your needs.





**NATIONAL
Connect**

SERVICES ALSO AVAILABLE IN NORTHERN IRELAND

MURDOCH (HIRE) - PLEASE SELECT A.L.T. LINE TO MAKE THE CALL

AND OFFICE CONNECT HOME: IN MARINER STREET, ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA, WARWICKSHIRE, CV32 4BP

THE NEXT DIRECTORY WILL BE HOME IMPROVEMENTS

• THE NATIONAL DIRECTORY OF LOCAL SERVICES •

SEPTEMBER 24 1991
Major's
ay rights
meeting
attacked
By ROBERT MORGAN
PARLIAMENTARY STAFF
N Major was attacked
ervative pressure
night over a meeting
Sir Ian McKellen
and director
ng gay-rights cam
Conservative Fam
paign is demanding
ster and said that
ing would send the
al to the country. At
ing at No 10 Down
st, Sir Ian is expect
out a case for law re
other measures to c
discrimination ag
ans and homosexua
ne Conservative Fam
paign, said that Mr
ld say quickly and
he is not consider
ing the law. Otherw
ervative party de
tating its pro-famil
stian support.
he meeting was ar
the summer when
or and Sir Ian met
ional Theatre. Sir
lder member and la
re to St. Paul's, a
al pressure group. I
ed to press for a lo
ne age of consent fr
gay men. He may sh
repeat of the law fr
a homosexual acts a
ed force.
with Labour and th
Democrat's commu
nating gay rights m
ies are national m
gaining from in a c
ommunity. Even if c
early, it is a vote of
confidence.
Dian, p
Leading article
anctions
Belgrade
England and Ham
wa the Dutch stapp
and damage.
the suggestion
that may be taken
the EU, police re
Major to Plandi
de Serbia and I
McKellen and his
major party has
over attack on egg
law, allowing the
structure of the
of the Victorian
democracy is m
it was thought
ated to particu
knowledge and re
ed the war again
Glasgow review
Woodrow Wilson
PM
MANTOUP TIMES
MANCHESTER

الشرق الأوسط

THE TIMES BUSINESS

● BUSINESS AND FINANCE 23-28
● LAW 29-31
● LAW REPORT 33
● SPORT 36-40

23
Business Editor
John Bell

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 24 1991

MAI still hopes for franchise

MAI, the financial services and media group, is still confident of winning its bid for the south and south-east of England television franchise despite offering an estimated £17 million less than TVS, the current holder.

Lord Hollick, the managing director, has admitted that MAI's vehicle for the application has been substantially outbid by TVS. Even so, he maintains that Meridian has a high chance of success. "If the bidding process was merely about money it would have already been decided. We have made proposals for high quality programming for the region," he said.

Times, page 26

ECC holds up
ECC Group continues to benefit from its 1990 restructuring programme, although suffering from weak construction materials markets. For the six months ended June it has reported pre-tax profits of £53.2 million (£57.2 million) on turnover of £511.8 million (£513.3 million).

Times, page 26

Bryant halved
Provisions totalling £12 million reduced pre-tax profits at Bryant Group, the house-builder, to £10.3 million in the year to end-May, compared to £20.1 million the year before.

Times, page 26

Sir Kit named
Sir Kit McMahon, former chairman of the Midland Bank, has joined the board of Taylor Woodrow, the construction group, as a non-executive director. Sir Kit will have specific responsibility for the audit committee, which rules on, among other matters, executive salaries.

THE POUND
US dollar 1.7445 (+0.0175)
German mark 2.9133 (-0.0071)
Exchange index 91.1 (+0.1)
Bank of England official close (4pm)

STOCK MARKETS
FT 30 share 2618.5 (-22.3)
FT-SE 100 2579.5 (-20.8)
New York Dow Jones 3017.87 (-1.57)
Tokyo Nikkei Avege Closed

MAJOR CHANGES
RISER:
Schroders 922p (+10p)
ECC Group 482p (+10p)
House of Lords 118p (+10p)
Lloyd Thompson 424p (+10p)
P&P 103p (+10p)
Thomson Corp 855p (+10p)
Dewlin 370p (+4p)
Alumac 335p (+10p)
FALLS:
Courtauld 463p (-10p)
Gestamp 198p (-10p)
THORN EM 804p (-10p)
BICC 382p (-10p)
Rae 321p (-20p)
Rank Org 670p (-20p)
Wellcome 735p (-10p)
Tibury Group 201p (-10p)
Tarmac 522p (-10p)
Redland 582p (-10p)
J Smurfit 602p (-10p)
Bass 370p (-4p)
Closing Prices... Page 27

INTEREST RATES
London: Bank Base: 10%
3-month interbank 10 1/2%
3-month eligible bills 9 3/4%
US: Prime Rate 8%
Federal Funds 5 1/2%
3-month Treasury Bills 5.20-5.19%
30-year bonds 10 1/2-10 1/4%

CURRENCIES
London:
£/\$ 1.7440
£/DM 2.9122
£/SwFr 2.5436
£/FFr 6.9190
£/Yen 222.04
£/Index 91.1
ECU 1.70243 SDR 1.78295
£/ECU 1.42008 £/SDR 1.27405
London forex market close

GOLD
London Fixing:
AM \$349.05 (\$348.25)
AM \$349.30 (\$348.80) (\$200.20)
200.70
New York:
Comex \$349.75 (\$350.25)

NORTH SEA OIL
Brent (Oct) \$20.70 bbl (\$20.55)
RETAIL PRICES
RPI 134.1 August (1987=100)
* Denotes midday trading price

BA abandons attempt to buy stake in Sabena



Sir Colin called off talks

By HARVEY ELLIOTT
AIR CORRESPONDENT
BRITISH Airways has finally given up all its attempts to take a large financial stake in Sabena, the Belgian national airline.

Talks which had been dragging on for months have now been broken off, leaving the way clear for Air France to finalise its own plans to buy 25 per cent of the troubled carrier and tighten its grip on short-haul air services within mainland Europe.

Sir Colin Marshall, British Airways' chief executive, called off the talks after Sabena insisted on a down-payment of £100 million, effectively putting a £400 million price tag on the

airline which lost £120 million in 1990.

If Air France, which has so far offered almost £70 million for a similar stake in Sabena, clinches the deal, Sir Leon Brittan, the European Community's competition commissioner, is certain to become involved.

He could either veto the entire deal or impose strict curbs on the amount of control the newly capitalised airline can exert over operations from Brussels airport. That in turn would enable BA to negotiate with other continental airlines and move towards its long-term aim of developing a hub operation based on Brussels.

With the imminent liberalisation of

air travel within the Community, BA has been exploring ways of establishing a powerful presence within continental Europe.

The first plan was to link in with Sabena and KLM, the Dutch airline, to create a new carrier, to be called Sabena World Airlines.

The idea was that businesses from 70 cities throughout Europe would be able to catch a flight to Brussels where they would be able to change planes and fly on within half an hour to their eventual destination.

Such a plan, which would have involved the wholesale redevelopment of Brussels airport, received widespread support but collapsed

earlier this year following the appointment of a new chairman at Sabena who wanted a single foreign investor to keep the company afloat.

At first BA appeared to be favourite to become the preferred partner but Air France stepped in as the price for a quarter share of the Belgian airline escalated.

BA executives have still not given up their plans to build up a European hub operation, however.

If no obvious partner airline should be available, BA could, under the new EC liberalisation package which will come into effect in 1993, set up its own intra-European network of services from Belgium.

Lamont confident of economic recovery

Official figures show recession past low point

By ANATOLE KALETSKY, ECONOMICS EDITOR

FURTHER evidence that the recession has probably passed its lowest point emerged yesterday, when the Central Statistical Office increased its earlier estimates of service sector activity in the second quarter and published trade figures showing a clear rise in import demand.

The revised figures on the gross domestic product (GDP) showed a decline of only 0.6 per cent in the second quarter, compared with last month's preliminary estimate of an 0.9 per cent fall.

The smaller than expected fall was due to new information on services, showing the decline in this sector had virtually ended by the second quarter. Services output contracted only 0.1 per cent in the second quarter, while the manufacturing, energy and construction sectors all continued to suffer sharp falls.

Because services are by far the largest sector of the economy, accounting for 58 per cent of GDP, even a small further improvement in this sector would push the third-quarter GDP figures into positive territory.

One quarter of rising GDP would signal the recession's official end. Though a small rise in quarterly GDP would not reverse the rising trend of unemployment or company failures, it would constitute an "economic recovery" as defined by politicians. While Treasury officials were not prepared to predict that the third-quarter GDP would definitely turn positive, the possibility of a return to economic growth has been heightened by rising oil production after the completion of early summer maintenance work in the North Sea. Encouraging figures on manufacturing output in July, published last week, suggested even this sector may show some growth in the third quarter. However, most economists in both the government and the private sector, continue to be convinced that the recovery, when it comes, will be exceptionally weak, with both consumer spending and



Encouraging signal: Norman Lamont says the economy is on the right track

Foster's passes payout after loss

From BRIAN BUCHANAN IN SYDNEY

FOSTER'S Brewing Group yesterday reported an attributable loss of Aus\$43 million (£19.7 million) for the year to June 30.

Despite good returns from its brewing business, the group said it faced further losses and write-downs in its agribusiness and finance divisions.

The result compares with the \$126 million deficit in 1989-90, after rapid expansion under John Elliott, the former chairman and chief executive.

For the second consecutive year, directors decided not to declare a final dividend, leaving the annual payout at a fully franked 2.5 cents. Dividends would be restored to "an appropriate level" as the company returned to profitability, they said.

Hartis Holdings, Foster's main shareholder, headed by

Bae silent on talk of board rift

By OUR CITY STAFF

BRITISH Aerospace maintained a stony silence in the face of damaging rumours of a boardroom split and growing uncertainty over prospects for its £432 million rights issue.

Bae shares slipped a further 8p to close at 420p. Disastrous interim profits and a forecast of sharply lower full-year profits meant the issue faced problems, but the company's slowness to respond to suggestions that a board faction is unhappy with Professor Sir Roland Smith, the chairman, will further deter institutions.

"How can we expect us to support a fund raising when we are not sure who, if anyone, is running the company," said one fund manager.

THE COUNTDOWN HAS BEGUN...

... to the 1992 Olympic Games - the greatest sporting festival in the world. And Minet is backing British sporting preparation with a £2 million sponsorship package. All designed to give British sportsmen and women that winning edge.

Minet, too, has developed a winning edge. A world leader in the provision of insurance services, risk management and consultancy in the financial services sector, Minet is part of a worldwide insurance group with assets in excess of £7 billion.



LLOYD'S AND INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE BROKERS

100 Leaman Street London E1 6HG
Telephone 071-481 0707

Minet

Official sponsors of The 1992 British Olympic Team

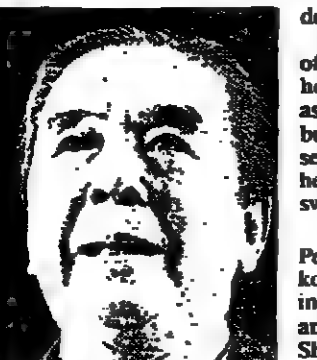
Sir YK Pao dies in Hong Kong

From LULU YU IN HONG KONG

SIR Yue-kong Pao, Hong Kong shipping, property, hotels and trading magnate, died yesterday at the age of 73.

A native of Ningbo, near Shanghai, he amassed a personal fortune estimated at more than HK\$25 billion (£1.85 billion). After arriving in the colony in 1949, he built a shipping business with the largest private fleet in the world and later diversified into property, banking, aviation and hotels.

What's Holdings, Worldwide Shipping and their subsidiaries, the public companies that his family controls, have a combined market capitalisation of more than HK\$30 billion. But Sir Yue-kong, dubbed "king of the



Pao: "Integrity"

contribution to building up Hong Kong's prosperity was matched by great generosity in both education and the arts," he said. John Gray, deputy chairman of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, paid tribute to Sir Yue-kong's "integrity,

dedication and wisdom". Sir Yue-kong died suddenly of respiratory failure at his home. He suffered from asthma in the past 18 months, but otherwise his health seemed sound. In recent years he had been active travelling, swimming and playing golf.

One son-in-law, 46-year-old Peter Woo, chairs Sir Yue-kong's property and hotel interests. Helmut Sohm, 51, an Austrian, heads Worldwide Shipping, with about 100 vessels. Edgar Cheng, 46, a cancer specialist, manages Worldwide Investment, a private finance company, and Shinjiro Watan, 43, a Japanese architect, looks after the Cornes and Co. the trading firm in Tokyo.

Obituary, page 18

Polypipe climbs to £13.9m

POLYPIPE, which makes plastic pipes and fittings, has bucked the trend with another profits advance. Pre-tax profits climbed from £13.4 million to a record £13.9 million in the year to end-June.

Organic growth and acquisitions helped sales increase by 14.5 per cent to £81.2 million. The balance sheet remains strong with £12 million of cash in the bank at the year end. The final dividend is 2.55p (2.4p), making 3.75p (3.50p). A one-for-one scrip issue is proposed.

Interest helps Fortnum

Fortnum & Mason reports pre-tax profits of £18,000 for the 24 weeks to July 13 compared with £185,000 for a 28-week first half in 1990. However, the profit was struck only after £326,000 of received interest wiped out a trading loss of £8,000. The company said the two periods, however, were not directly comparable. A first interim dividend of 10p (6p) has been declared.

Metalrax rises

Metalrax Group reports pre-tax profits up from £3.26 million to £3.3 million in the six months ended June 30, the 15th successive record results. The interim dividend rises from 0.91p to 1p.

Lloyd issue

Lloyd Thompson Group is paying a total dividend of 9p (7.5p) for the year to end-June. Pre-tax profits increased by 35 per cent to £11.3 million. A one-for-one scrip issue is proposed.

Alliance loss

Alliance Resources made a pre-tax profit of \$102,643 in the year ended April (loss of \$413,141) but a loss of \$1.62 million (loss \$413,141) after exceptional and extraordinary items.

Payout dropped

Shares in Grovewood Securities dropped 2p to 5p as the property company cancelled plans to pay a 0.35p interim dividend.

BHH passes

BHH Group has passed its interim dividend (1p) after a pre-tax loss of £2.7 million in the six months to end-June (profit of £4.28 million).

Richmond sale

Richmond Oil & Gas has raised \$20 million through the sale of its coalbed methane properties in Colorado and New Mexico.

SNC cuts jobs

Smith New Court is to shut its Australian operations with the loss of about 26 jobs.

Bundesbank sees end to east German recession

By WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU, EUROPEAN BUSINESS CORRESPONDENT

THE Bundesbank has claimed that the recession in eastern Germany is about to end and that the country's public finances are in better shape than had been expected.

The German central bank's September monthly report contained the most optimistic view of the economy to be issued this year. The report said: "A number of signs in the eastern German economy suggest that the recession has bottomed out. The locomotive in the productive sectors of the economy is the construction industry, which should act as a catalyst for the expected economic recovery."

The comments follow a projection by Jürgen Möller,

mann, the economics minister, which said the eastern German economy would bounce back strongly next year and contribute half a percentage point towards pan-German economic growth.

The news will be welcomed by the government, which has been severely criticised over fiscal policy.

The Bundesbank said that the public sector deficit would be lower than expected and revised its forecast of between DM150 billion and DM160 billion down to DM140 billion or lower, because of greater than expected tax revenues. The public sector deficit, at 5 per cent of gross national product, the highest since 1975, is expected to fall next year.

In spite of the generally optimistic tones, the Bundesbank reiterated its warning on inflation and wage rises, which it blames in part for the strong rise in unemployment in the east of the country.

"Moderate wage settlements, which take account of productivity more so than they did in 1990 and 1991, would be a significant contribution to improve the survival chances of many companies in eastern Germany, and would also help secure jobs," the report said.

Eastern German inflation was 17.5 per cent in July, although most of that was the result of price adjustments to western German levels. Apart from these adjustments, the Bundesbank said that underlying inflation in eastern Germany was 5 per cent because of the strong level of wage rises.

The report added: "If this tendency continues, one can no longer exclude a transfer of eastern German inflationary impulses into the western German economy. Both parts of the country interact ever more closely, as a result of which bad developments in one region would increasingly filter into the rest of the country."

The Bundesbank defended its recent decision to raise interest rates as a continuation of a policy geared towards monetary stability.

The report said: "In view of the differing economic challenges in the various countries, a uniform monetary strategy, aimed to lead to lower interest rates worldwide, is not justifiable. Instead, every single country has to keep its own house in order on the basis of its own specific conditions."



"Miniscule" assets: Bond says he has a ten-year-old car

Court sets Bond on bankruptcy course

FROM BRIAN BUCHANAN IN SYDNEY

A NEW South Wales court has found Alan Bond, once one of Australia's richest men, personally liable for debts of US\$194.6 million.

Mr Bond, who had a personal fortune of Aus\$100 million two years ago, faces bankruptcy after the court found in favour of Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and Tricomin Australia.

After yesterday's judgement, the banks began bankruptcy proceedings against Mr Bond, who said he could not cover the guarantee because of his "miniscule" assets. He sought a stay of the judge's ruling, however, pending an appeal and to prevent the bankruptcy action. The judge will rule on the stay today.

The court had upheld the validity of a guarantee, signed

by Mr Bond in February 1990 when the two banks, with Bank of New Zealand, lent US\$330 million to Laro, one of his companies, for a Queensland nickel project.

Mr Bond told the court his main assets were Aus\$50,000 (about £23,000) in bank accounts and a ten-year-old car. He said he had paid his legal fees by selling a half share of the household furniture to his wife, Eileen, who had paid for it out of personal funds.

He admitted under questioning, however, that he had a superannuation policy worth more than Aus\$2 million but had not thought it an asset. He said his luxurious waterside home in Perth was owned by a family trust and he was not a beneficiary nor a director. The case resumes today.

Offering in Polly Peck Del Monte favoured

By OUR CITY STAFF

THE preferred means of raising cash for the heavily indebted Polly Peck International group would be through an initial public offering in America of shares in Polly Peck International Del Monte, the group's fresh fruit business, according to one of the administrators running the group.

Michael Jordan, joint administrator, said that trade buyers had shown interest in Polly Peck Del Monte. An offering was the favoured route but all options were being considered and a decision would be made by the committee of Polly Peck creditors, who are owed £1.15 billion. Polly Peck went into administration last October.

There has been talk in the fresh fruit industry that one of the market leaders, such as Fyffes or Chiquita Brands International, might bid for Polly Peck Del Monte.

So far, no formal offers have been made, but \$600 million to \$750 million has been suggested as an acquisition price.

Mr Jordan said that no two offers were based on the same assumptions and each had to be evaluated. Apart from the value of the offers, thought had to be given to treatment of senior debt.

Polly Peck Del Monte was bought for \$557 million of acquisition loan, which is treated separately from parent debt.

Mr Jordan said proceeds from Polly Peck Del Monte could be used to repay all or part of the Del Monte loan, although it was likely a small portion of senior debt might be left. Preliminary work on a shares offering had already begun but the size of stake that might be floated on the American stock market had yet to be decided by the creditors' committee, he added.

The administrators want to maximise value to meet creditors' claims. Part of the plan, which was being considered for Polly Peck's Middle East units, would release cash to pay group debts but would also leave a strategic stake to benefit from future growth.

BP sells 15% gas field stake

By MARTIN BARROW

BP, which has pledged to complete disposals worth up to £2 billion this year, has continued to tidy up its portfolio of assets in the North Sea by withdrawing from the Victor gas field.

The company is selling its 15 per cent interest in the field, located in the southern North Sea, to Total Oil marine for £40 million. The transaction has been cleared by the energy department and development partners have

waived pre-emption rights. Victor, in North Sea blocks 49/17 and 49/22, began production in 1984. Output this year is expected to average about 148 million cubic feet of gas per day. All sales from the field are contracted to British Gas.

The deal gives Total its first involvement in the field. Superior Oil, a unit of Mobil, is the field operator with 45 per cent.

Other partners include Statoil, of Norway, with 10 per

cent and Seaford with 5 per cent. A further 5 per cent has been held since April by Sovereign Oil and Gas, now the subject of an agreed bid by Neste Oy.

Separately, Ethyl Corporation said it had signed a letter of intent to acquire substantial parts of BP Chemicals' Adibis lubricant and fuel additives business for a sum yet to be disclosed.

Adibis, which operates outside America, has annual sales of about \$100 million.

Miller named as new SMMT chief

By KEVIN EASON, MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

SIR Hal Miller, the Conservative MP for Bromsgrove, is to take over as chief executive of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

Sir Hal, who is leaving parliament at the general election, has been an outspoken supporter of the industry as joint chairman of the all-party motor industry group in the House of Commons.

He recently led a delegation of the chairmen of Britain's four big car manufacturing groups to ask Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, to relax the fierce tax regime that has contributed to a big fall in the sales of new cars this year.

Sir Hal, who was educated at Eton and Merton College, Oxford, is a fellow of the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank and has long experience of trade and industry abroad, partly as a result of a 13-year term with the colonial service. He has



Sir Hal facing tough job

been the MP for Bromsgrove, which lies at the heart of motor industry manufacturing in the West Midlands, since 1974.

He takes up his job at the SMMT on November 1, at a time when the motor industry faces its most difficult year for a decade, with widespread layoffs, production cuts and falling sales.

Showdown at Holmes Protection

By PHILIP FANGALOS

THE long battle for control of Holmes Protection Group, the New York security alarms business quoted in London, is likely to come to a head today at a special meeting.

Nearly one-third of the shareholders, including the rebel investors who oppose a restructuring plan, called the meeting. But because of a "technicality" they cannot vote on the restructuring.

Holmes, seeking to re-finance debts of over £62 million by selling activities and converting part of the debt into equity, intends to hold a vote in principle.

The rebels claim to have 43 per cent proxy support of shareholders to appoint five new directors. The question is whether institutions will back the rebels who want a new deal with the banks and retain all the group's assets.

Holmes, which has interim losses of \$1.4 million, claims support from Hill Samuel, M&G and the Prudential.

New issue from NHL

NATIONAL Home Loans, the troubled mortgage lender, has launched a £125 million securitisation to relieve pressure on its balance sheet.

The group has, however, settled for a lower rating on the issue than previous securities.

The debt has been graded as AA by Standard & Poor's, the rating agency, instead of AAA. The lower rating was caused by the use of mortgage guarantees from Sun Alliance, the insurer, which is now rated as a AA+ institution.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

PFG Hodgson halves interim dividend

PFG Hodgson Kenyon International, Britain's largest funeral director, has cut its interim dividend from 2.1p to 1p after pre-tax profits slumped from £6.3 million to £3.5 million in the six months to the end of June. The company, whose founding chief executive, Howard Hodgson, resigned suddenly earlier this year, was affected by a sharp rise in costs and interest charges. Earnings per share fell from 7.5p to 4.3p, fully diluted.

Turnover rose from £26 million to £28.2 million and gross profits from £18.1 million to £19.2 million. But administrative expenses of £13.7 million (£10.6 million), reduced operating profits from £7.85 million to £5.51 million. Net interest rose from £1.55 million to £2 million.

Hibernian nears Ir£3m

HIBERNIAN Group, the Dublin insurance company, has raised its interim dividend to 1.90p (1.75p) after taxable profits of Ir£2.84 million (£2.6 million), up from Ir£2.61 million, in the half year to end-June. Premium income grew by 7.4 per cent to Ir£73.9 million. Earnings per share jumped to 3.5p from 0.07p last time.

Quarto lifts dividend

QUARTO Group, the book and magazine publisher, is raising its dividend to 1.6125p (1.5p) despite a dip in pre-tax profits to £1.21 million (£1.27 million) in the six months to end-June. Earnings per share were unchanged at 4.5p, while fully diluted earnings held steady at 5.0p. The shares firmed 1p to 115p.

Hawtall profits plunge

THE recession in the automotive industry and tight margins slashed pre-tax first half profits at Hawtall Whiting Holdings, the design engineering consultancy group, from £634,000 to £178,000 in the six months to end-June.

Turnover climbed from £28.4 million to £30 million, boosted by the group's overseas exposure. There was a 0.67p loss per share, against earnings of 3.62p last time. Once again, there is no interim dividend.

Unigroup up by 81%

UNIGROUP, the timber-building materials and clothing concern, lifted pre-tax profits by 81 per cent to £1.29 million (£1.3,000) in the year to end-June, on turnover of £23.1 million (£19.9 million). Earnings per share jump to 3.81p, against 0.51p last time. There is no dividend. The shares rose 4 1/4p to 23 1/4p.

Billam rises to £109,000

J BILLAM, the Sheffield precision sheet metal engineer and cutting tool specialist, lifted pre-tax profits by 49 per cent to £109,000 (£73,000) in the six months to end-June despite a fall in turnover. Earnings per share jump 56 per cent to 4.3p (2.9p). The interim dividend remains at 1.64p. The shares added 2p to 87p.

Rutland tumbles

PRE-TAX profits at Rutland Trust, the financial services company, fell to £3.87 million in the six months to end-June, against £6.59 million previously, after turnover fell to £52.3 million (£75.6 million).

Earnings per share slide to 0.88p (1.60p), but the interim dividend remains at 0.27p. There was an extraordinary debit of £1.75 million, mainly due to a loss on the disposal of the computer leasing operations. The shares firmed 1/4p to 13 1/4p.

FT-SE 100 VOLUMES

Vol '000	Vol '000	Vol '000	Vol '000
Abbey Nat 1,284	Cellulose 956	Lombard 708	Royal Ind 301
Adi-Lynn 4,407	CU 143	Luxor 841	Secretary 3,084
Anglia 549	Courtauld 1,832	M&S 4,735	Stant & N 84
ASDA 9,187	Enterprise 91	Macmillan 1,355	Stax Power 7,804
Aut Foods 1,038	Burndell 1,112	MEPC 154	Sears 3,387
Avon 1,318	Picco 1,972	Midland 1,880	Severn Trst 456
Avon Wdg 287	Porte 808	Half Power 4,500	Shell 2,534
BAA 387	Porte 134	Nat West 300	Smith & N 737
B&S 4,350	SEC 582	N W Water 1,124	Stk Seon 582
BTR 3,043	Glass 1,122	P&O 888	Stn Africa 189
BAT 2,100	Grand Met 707	Pearson 1,274	Tarmac 2,272
Berks 1,810	GUS 'A' 71	Pennington 5,028	Tate Lye 438
Bess 1,037	GRE 731	PowerGen 2,025	TBS 758
BICO 341	Guinness 287	Prudential 1,259	Tesco 4,888
Bk Stock 888	Hanson 3,058	Reis 331	Thames W 1,008
Blue Circle 202	Hawley 2,214	P&C 228	Thorn EMI 334
BOC 2,775	Hillwood 3,358	Reed 182	Tritelgar 973
Broom 1,422	ICI 2,958	Reed 182	Uthman 1,734
Br Aero 148	Indesaga 50	Rentel 182	Unilever 688
Br Airways 1,288	Kingfisher 844	Rauers 380	United B 884
Br Gas 3,914	Lesmo 1,185	RMC Gp 281	Vodafone 2,748
Br Petrol 3,358	Lichfield 1,180	RTZ 2,353	Watsons 425
Br Steel 1,825	Land Sec 297	R-Royce 843	Whitard 389
Br Telecom 4,025	L&G 888	Robinson 'B' 114	Williams 880
C&W 2,016	Lloyds 453	Royal Bank 670	Wills Cor 984

FORTE POSTHOUSE

INC VAT
£49.50

PER ROOM PER NIGHT

It may look like a special offer

But it's not. That is now the price you pay to stay Sunday to Thursday at any of over 50 Forte Posthouse Hotels throughout the UK. Just £39.50 per room per night Fridays and Saturdays.

So what do you get? Each of our rooms has

an en-suite bathroom, remote control colour TV, tea and coffee making facilities, a hair dryer and even a trouser press!

And you can enjoy the bars and restaurants where you'll find great menus at affordable prices. Our 'Full House' English breakfast is just £5.95.

FORTE
Posthouse

For reservations Freephone 0800 40 40 40
from 8.30am to 6.00pm or ask your Travel Agent

Executive Rooms at certain locations are available at a supplement of £15.00 per room.

RECENT ISSUES

EQUITIES		
Aberforth Split (100p)	108	
Adam & Harvey	185	
Alzbrook Ltd	42	
Alliance Res	18 +1	
Capital Ventures	110	
Claremont Gmcs (175p)	185	
Contra-Cyclical (100p)	111	
County Smir Inv	98	
Calver Hodge (4c)	5	
Drayton Blue Gap (100p)	101	
EFM Inc Tel (50p)	68	
East Germany Inv (100p)	120	
Etonbrook	88	
Europamp (225p)	260	
Finning Emerg Mkt		
Garmore Inc (100p)	110	
Garmore Cap (100p)	87	
Geared Inc (100p)	103	
Greencom	220	
Headline Book (100p)	129	
Kelworth High Inc	107	
Lowndes Lambert (250p)	318 +2	
Manchaster Ltd (85p)	285	
Mirror Group (125p)	94	
Moorgate Smir Cos (100p)	113	
Oryx Gold	48	
Strapton of Cornst	219	
Starling Tel	50	
Tollgate	87 +2	
US Smaller	108	
See main prices page for Electricity shares		
NIGHTS ISSUES		
Br Polythene N/P	75	
Ladbroke N/P	32 -2	
P & O N/P	61 +1	
(Issue price in brackets)		

LLOYD THOMPSON

Lloyd Thompson Group plc
Wholesale Insurance and
Reinsurance Brokers

Preliminary Results

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JUNE 1991

	£'000	%
TURNOVER	29,729	+ 38%
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	11,262	+ 35%
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE	19.9p	+ 33%
DIVIDEND	9.0p	+ 20%

For a copy of the 1991 Annual Report please contact:

The Secretary, Beaufort House
15 St. Botolph Street, London EC3A 7LT
Telephone 01 247 2345

THE TIMES RENTALS

LOOKING TO RENT OR
WANT TO RENT YOUR PROPERTY?
RENTALS APPEAR EVERY WEDNESDAY
TO ADVERTISE PHONE
071-481 1986 071-481 4000

سكزا من الاجل



Shap

A

Law made
child's play

MONEY MARKETS

1991						Price						Gain %						Exch Index Comp						STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD																
High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Chgs	Dr p	%	P/E	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Chgs	Dr p	%	P/E	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Chgs	Dr p	%	P/E	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Chgs	Dr p	%	P/E					
67	57	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
68	58	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
69	59	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
70	60	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
72	62	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
73	63	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
74	64	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
75	65	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
76	66	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
77	67	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
78	68	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
79	69	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
80	70	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
81	71	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
82	72	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
83	73	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
84	74	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
85	75	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
86	76	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
87	77	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
88	78	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
89	79	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
90	80	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
91	81	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
92	82	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
93	83	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
94	84	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
95	85	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
96	86	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
97	87	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
98	88	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
99	89	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
100	90	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
101	91	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
102	92	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
103	93	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
104	94	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
105	95	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71
106	96	Swedish Steel	43	43	43	43	2.7	8.4	6.3	71	61	Sw																												

[illegible]

- INSURANCE BONUS FOR SMART FIRMS 31
- GIVING GRANNIES A HAND 31
- LAW REPORTS 33

LAW TIMES

THE TIMES TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 24 1991



Union protests: workers demonstrate against redundancies at Rolls-Royce's helicopter engine factory at Leamington, Warwickshire

Shaping industrial peace

Amid speculation about a general election, 150 specialists in employment law, from both industry and the professions, will meet this week to discuss labour law.

At the Industrial Law Society's annual conference, at Oxford, the theme for debate is "Labour law at a time of change". It is nothing if not topical; the Labour party is committed to repealing some of the past decade's union laws, and to introducing radical rights for individuals that are more comprehensive than ever, for example, in the protection of part-time and short-service workers.

Meanwhile, neither the present government, changes are being made. The government is consulting over its green paper to reform industrial relations, or more accurately to continue the reforms of seven acts of Parliament in ten years.

Two aspects of those proposals seem important: days lost through strikes are the lowest since statistics began to be kept, and the closed shop, rendered obsolete by the Employment Act 1980, had its life-support system turned off by the 1990 act.

In practice, however, these are less significant: most people lead working lives without being involved in a strike or picketing or a row over whether they may or may not join a trade union.

The driving force for change now is Europe. No aspect of everyday life in the United Kingdom is more affected by the European Community than employment, and EC law is having immediate practical effects on women, retirement, job security and safety.

Take pregnancy. According

What effect are European rulings having on British labour laws? Jeremy McMullen reports on a conference this week

to the European Court of Justice, to refuse to hire or to dismiss a woman because she is pregnant constitutes sexual discrimination. Pregnancy is a uniquely female condition, so any action against a woman on the ground that she is pregnant is unequal treatment. In the UK, however, it has been decided that dismissal is unlawful only if a man off sick for the same time would not have been dismissed.

At the point of hire, an employer is not entitled to refuse to take on a woman who is going to be absent for a few weeks or months for childbirth, although a similar period of absence by a male candidate would also preclude him from the job.

The view of the European Court, and therefore the ultimately prevailing view, is that you do not compare a pregnant woman with a sick man — even with a man off sick for an equally long and arguably equivalent reason. Paradoxically, when it comes to money, the comparison can be made so that it may be unfair to pay less in maternity pay than in sick pay.

If not all workers get pregnant, most are covered by a pension scheme. The European Court in last year's Barber case ruled that pensions must be equalised for men and women. It left the pensions industry in a tizzy over the "temporal effect": that is, exactly from when the ruling takes effect.

The case, brought by a man made redundant, says, on its most generous interpretation,

that all people retiring before May 1990 are entitled to equal pension payments, or less generously, that only people retiring after that date have that right.

There are multiple shades in between and the European Court will soon have to say what it meant to say, probably in response to a detailed questionnaire that the trustees of the Coleridge pension scheme want the English courts to refer to the court. Meanwhile,

The impact of EC employment law transcends grand gestures of mass sackings, wage cuts and national strikes

adherents to the first voice minority claims that they will go bust; or insist they will have to increase contributions by a huge amount.

Then there are the problems that stem from business reorganisations, accompanied sometimes by spectacular crashes. Where disputes arise in a company takeover about whether the seller or the buyer is responsible for the workforce, the EC answer is in favour of protecting employees' rights by making the buyer take over their contracts.

The opposite pressure is partly mercantile, partly pub-

lic policy. Business interests should be free in the market to buy and sell enterprises without encumbrance, and to exclude from the deal any aspect of the old business.

If the old business is ailing, or is insolvent, public policy dictates that what is salvageable as a going concern should be run by others who can do it better.

They may want to take over with new staff and, more obviously, new management.

The same is true of the privatisation of public sector operations, seen most graphically in this summer's dispute over refuse collection in Liverpool. Where the line is drawn between the competing claims of employee protection and business freedom depends on the application of the broadly protectionist judgments of the European Court to the nature of the operation required.

At present, all that can be said unarguably is that public policy requires that employees, business interests, and the public sector, can be more certain in identifying their respective rights and duties. Much of this area remains opaque.

If these problems of interpretation of EC law and policy have taken a decade to surface, it might be thought that new community directives on health and safety would have a similar gestation period. Not so. From its adoption by the European Council on a majority voting formula in 1990, the framework directive on health and safety has had an impact on every

employer's duty of care towards each of its workers.

The standards set by the directive, on, for example, work rotation, planning and supervision, have indirectly become those of UK law by their assimilation into the common law of negligence. And there is more to come, as directives on VDUs, part-time work and dangerous materials are made effective.

Far-reaching changes in working life are no longer being made by the grand gestures of mass sackings and wage cuts, such as Rolls-Royce attempted and withdrew earlier this year, or through national strikes.

The impact of EC employment law transcends all these.

The author, a barrister, is the chair of the Industrial Law Society. The society's conference will be held at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, from Friday to Sunday (details 081-850 3725).

More than a matter for the judges

50 murderers sentenced as the law requires to life imprisonment, and released on licence, can now apply for the judicial review of a decision by the home secretary to revoke the licence — at least, so Mr Justice Poppelwell has adjudged. The judgment was on September 3, it was reported on September 10.

This ruling makes nonsense of the mandatory sentence of life imprisonment for murder. If judges can decide whether and when a convicted murderer can be at liberty during his life sentence, why should they not have power to fix the sentence after conviction?

What Mr Justice Poppelwell was doing by his judgment was in effect to interfere with the exercise of the Royal prerogative in one of its oldest forms. At common law it is for the monarch to decide what clemency should be shown to offenders and on what terms. Releasing convicted murderers on licence is a manifestation of this power, albeit that in modern times the home secretary has been authorised to do so by statute. Until Queen Victoria's accession the prerogative of mercy was exercised by the monarch himself in the Privy Council. Only Queen Victoria's youth led to the responsibility of devolving upon the home secretary. From time to time in the past three centuries it has been found necessary to curb the exercise of the Royal prerogative. However, when there has been such need, Parliament has done the curbing. If the home secretary's decision to withdraw a licence was perverse, as Mr Justice Poppelwell is reported as saying it was, should not Parliament take the power away from him and set up some way of dealing with the revocation of licences?

Anyway, on the facts of the case before Mr Justice Poppelwell, opinions may differ as to whether the home secretary's decision was perverse. The decision may have been harsh but it was not seemingly made without reason. The licence must have been known from previous experience that his liberty depended on his good behaviour, yet six days before his licence was to take effect he was arrested driving a car with a fraudulent tax disc and found to be in possession of a small quantity of cannabis.

Ever since 1973, when the Rules of the Supreme Court were amended to make it easier for the High Court to grant the so-called prerogative remedies, the judges have interfered more and more with the exercise of administrative discretion by bodies, particularly government departments and local authorities, exercising public functions.

Two consequences have followed. First,

whenever the court gives leave to move for judicial review, which requires no more than making out a prima facie case, action on the decision challenged is in practice stayed until final judgment is given, which may be months later. This does not make for good administration.

Second, these cases soak up judge time with the result that there is a scarcity of High Court judges available to try the more important criminal cases. Prisoners who claim to have been disciplined unfairly by prison governors for breaches of the prison rules are entitled to a remedy. However, does it have to be by way of judicial review, as it is now? In the past, petitioning the home secretary was thought to be adequate.

There is a danger both for the public and the judiciary in too much use being made of judicial review. Interfering with administrative decisions on the ground that they were made unreasonably in areas in which the judge doing so has had no experience is at best unwise and may result in his becoming entangled with politics. In the past judges seem to have appreciated that this was so. Before 1973 the High Court would grant relief against bodies exercising statutory functions only if the applicant could show that he had suffered injury or damage over and above that suffered by the general public. The reasoning for this seems to have been that if Parliament passed acts that harmed the public generally, the remedy lay through the power of the ballot box. The old law did sometimes produce injustices to individuals. There is a danger, however, of overlooking the adage that hard cases make bad law.

Lord Hewart, when Lord Chief Justice, thought the judges were being bested by the executive. Sixty years later the executive may be wondering whether they are under siege by the judges, who perhaps would do well to remember that judicial review is a discretionary remedy.

Judges are so used to deciding whatever is listed before them that they are reluctant to refuse jurisdiction.

Nearly all judges nowadays have come into the law by way of a law degree, whereas 50 or more years ago most would have read the humanities. Before 1939 at Cambridge, reading for the law tripos was thought suitable for those undergraduates who intended to become solicitors but not for those going to the Bar.

A surfeit of law may lead some judges to forget that the law is a tool for the maintenance of the social fabric, not an end in its own right.

The author is a former Lord Justice of Appeal.



SIR FREDERICK LAWTON

Law made child's play

THE cost and complexity of the implementation of the Children Act 1989 could prove to be a major stumbling block for a statute that has otherwise been widely praised.

Local authority legal departments and lawyers in private practice are awaiting change-over day on October 14 with some trepidation.

A set of computer programmes, produced by, among others, Paul Evans, the Gloucestershire assistant county solicitor, promises to make life easier. Showing an awareness of what life can be like for busy childcare lawyers, the programmes can be used in laptop computers.

Lawyers working outside normal office hours will be able to make emergency applications without the help of back-up staff.

Expert exports

DESPITE the recession, the legal profession is helping the export drive. Lawyers increased their overseas earnings last year by 13 per cent, from £350 million to £395 million.

Lawyers made 26 per cent of all invisible earnings by UK consultants. The figures, from the British Invisibles Export Council, show just how much the practice of law has internationalised during the past ten years. In 1980, exports were worth £60m. The biggest jump was in the

INNS AND OUTS

Patently aware

PATENT agents are flexing their muscles. Under legal reforms, they obtained advocacy rights in the new patents court. With the sealing of a Royal charter last week, a new professional has come into being, the chartered patent attorney.

Meanwhile, the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents is arguing with solicitors Dibb Lupton Broomhead and Prior over the firm's use of the words "patent agency" on its letterhead. The firm was one of the first in the United Kingdom to offer an in-house patent agency service, alongside the existing intellectual property department.

The institute says that only if all the firm's partners are qualified patent agents can it use the term patent agency. Dibb Lupton disagrees. The firm believes that competition is at the heart of the dispute and will fight the institute to the last.

Asylum talks

WHILE the future of legal aid for advice and assistance in immigration and asylum cases hangs in the balance, Lord Mackay, the Lord Chancellor, has agreed to meet organ-

isations that oppose the home secretary's proposals next month.

The organisations, which include the Immigration Law Practitioners' Association, the Law Centres' Federation and the Medical Foundation for the Victims of Torture, are all supporters of the Asylum Rights Campaign.

Citizen gain

THE Citizenship Foundation, started in 1989 to promote a better understanding of a citizen's rights and duties, is to develop contacts in former eastern bloc countries through a consultancy.



Andrew Phillips, the foundation solicitor and chairman, says: "There are many teachers and organisations in countries like Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Russia who are interested in learning from established democracies about different methods of

educating for citizenship." The foundation has translated some of its materials into Russian and they have gone out to various contacts, including the mayor of St Petersburg.

Code reinforced

THE introduction of a code of practice on sexual harassment by the European Community council of ministers last year was widely welcomed. Now the code is to be strengthened by an EC recommendation.

EC member states must take recommendations into account when disputes are settled. The recommendation will bear on whether an employer took reasonable steps to prevent employees doing things that amount to sexual harassment or discrimination.

Finally made it

IN Compton, California, the flags came out the day Maxy Filer passed his bar exam. This was no ordinary graduation. Mr Filer first sat the exam in 1966, but it took him 48 attempts to pass.

A district councillor and a leading civil rights activist, Mr Filer has become a local legend through his dogged determination. When he was finally sworn in, he received a standing ovation from his new colleagues. Although aged 61, Mr Filer told the *New York Times* that he still has a good 20 years of working life left.

SCRIVENOR

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

PolyGram

LEGAL ADVISER

PolyGram, a public company, with its leading record labels (Polydor, Mercury, Island, A&M, Deutsche Grammophon, Philips, Decca and London among them), is one of the largest and most successful entertainment companies in the world.

The Group Legal Department, based at its International Headquarters in London, provides a full range of corporate and commercial advice on matters ranging from licensing to major acquisitions, associated with the diverse worldwide activities of the PolyGram Group.

A further lawyer is now sought to join the team. The successful candidate will be approximately 3-4 years qualified and will possess an excellent academic record, a first rate company/commercial background, well developed drafting and negotiating skills, a flexible and committed approach and an outgoing personality.

Working closely with management at all levels, the position offers a hands on role and competitive package.



For further information in complete confidence, please contact Jonathan Brenner on 071-628 0494 (081-332 0733 evenings/weekends) or write to him at Zarak Hay at Law, 6 Broad Street Place, Blomfield Street, London EC2M 7JH.

PLANNING TO £27,000 For a 12 month period an additional member is required by the small legal department of this company to handle a wide range of planning matters.	COMPLIANCE C. £35,000 + BENS. An experienced compliance officer is sought by this 'blue chip' investment bank in the City to handle ISA, Stock Exchange and other FSA matters.	ASSET FINANCE TO £70,000 A leading firm in this field based in London requires both ship and aviation finance lawyers, ideally with around 5 years' experience.	INSOLVENCY £42,000 Our client, a high profile medium sized firm in central London requires a 1 to 3 qualified solicitor for its insolvency department to handle non-contentious work.	ESSEX-LIT. TO £30,000 This practice has an opportunity for a newly qualified solicitor to join a small team handling a high volume of work.	CORPORATE C. £45,000 A solicitor with around 4 years' mergers, acquisitions and general company experience is required to join the legal department of this high profile company.	BERKS. TO £30,000 + CAR A solicitor with between 1 and 2 years' experience in general company/commercial work is sought to join the small legal department of this high profile company.	SCOTLAND TO £40,000 + CAR A lawyer with a minimum of 3 years' experience in the engineering/construction industry is required to handle heavyweight contractual work.	N. HOME CTIES. C. £35,000 + BENS. This life assurance company requires a solicitor or barrister with a minimum of 5 years' experience which should include unit trusts, compliance and general commercial work.	NORTH WEST TO £50,000 A solicitor with a minimum of 10 years' commercial experience is required to undertake a heavy weight contractual workload with this company.
Please telephone Shona McDougall, Patrick Alford or Rose Hellewell on 071-831 3270 (071-483 1899 evenings/weekends) or write to: Laurence Simons Associates, 33 John's News, London WC1N 2NS. Fax: 071-631 4429.									



Legal Recruitment

071-481 4481

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

FAX 071-481 9313
071-782 7828COMPANY/COMMERCIAL
PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITY

Our Client continues to thrive and is seeking a company/commercial lawyer to assist the development and spearhead the next stage of its growth in the commercial field.

The existing client base of this nationally renowned Central London based firm includes both small and large businesses, institutions and other national organisations.

Likely to have at least five years' relevant experience, the successful applicant will possess both the technical ability and commercial aptitude necessary to maximise the potential of this position.

This is a unique opportunity and will be matched by a salary and benefits package which will include, where appropriate, immediate partnership.

For further information, please contact Stephen Rodney on 071-405 6062 (071-354-3079 evenings/weekends), or write to him at Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1V 6JD.



QUARRY DOUGALL

UNITED KINGDOM · HONG KONG · NEW ZEALAND · AUSTRALIA · USA

HEAD OF INFORMATION
To £60,000 package

Our Client, a top London law firm already possesses a central library and information retrieval system of the highest calibre, recognising its importance to all levels of fee earners throughout the partnership.

A Head of Information is now sought to lead the next stage in the development of the firm's information services. Likely to be legally qualified and with experience gained within a similar leading firm, the successful candidate will require the technical knowledge and the managerial skills needed to manage the existing library and more importantly, to assist the partnership in planning the firm's information service in the 1990s and beyond.

This is an exceptional opportunity for a high quality specialist to enter a thriving environment in a position which possesses a unique scope for creativity.

The salary and benefits package will be outstanding, reflecting the importance attached to this appointment.

For further information, please contact Stephen Rodney on 071-405 6062 (071-354 3079 evenings/weekends) or write to him at Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1V 6JD.



QUARRY DOUGALL

UNITED KINGDOM · HONG KONG · NEW ZEALAND · AUSTRALIA · USA

YOUR CLIENTS DEMAND THE BEST
... SHOULDN'T YOU?

"A new concept in recruitment ... PROFESSIONALISM". That was the banner under which Quarry Dougall was launched just over three years ago. We have since sought to replicate the high standards of service our Consultants employed when in practice themselves. Many competitors have since flattered us by emulation but Quarry Dougall alone has never wavered from its avowed policy of all consultants being fully qualified lawyers, trained in the disciplines of confidentiality and impartiality, and, of course, with an inherent understanding of how lawyers and their firms tick.

As with lawyers themselves, we believe it is these qualities which have led to Quarry Dougall's remarkable success in placing candidates at all levels both across the full spectrum of private practice (in London, throughout the regions and abroad) and in commerce and industry. Our profile in the legal media speaks for the volume, breadth and calibre of our client base. Despite the current economic climate, we continue to be inundated with instructions.

Whether you are an equity partner, a legal adviser or a junior assistant, whether simply seeking reassurance concerning your current position, inquisitive as to opportunities or decidedly looking to move, contact Sallie Hawkins or June Mesrié on 071-405 6062 (081-340 7078 evenings/weekends) or write to them at Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1V 6JD.

LAWYERS PLACING LAWYERS FIRST



QUARRY DOUGALL

UNITED KINGDOM · HONG KONG · NEW ZEALAND · AUSTRALIA · USA

RECRUITMENT
CONSULTANT

Since Quarry Dougall's formation in May 1988 we have outstripped all of our competitors, both in terms of growth and the quality of our service. The key to our success is professionalism borne out of our unique attribute as the only international recruitment consultancy whose Directors and Consultants are all qualified lawyers.

As a result of continuing expansion we now seek further ambitious lawyers aged between 23 and 30 to join our dedicated team. After an initial induction period you will be responsible for high profile assignments, acting for clients from all sectors of private practice, commerce and industry, as well as candidates ranging from trainee solicitors to senior partners.

Candidates will have the personality, entrepreneurial flair and intellect to succeed within a rapidly expanding, diversified PLC which offers a comprehensive benefits package (including a car and private medical scheme), boosted by performance incentives.

Interested? Convince Gareth Quarry or Alistair Dougall on 071-405 6062 (071-831 0030 evenings/weekends) or write to them at Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1V 6JD.



QUARRY DOUGALL

UNITED KINGDOM · HONG KONG · NEW ZEALAND · AUSTRALIA · USA

CHAMBERS & PARTNERS

LONDON: 74 Long Lane, London EC1A 9ET MANCHESTER: 53 Princess Street, Manchester M2 4EO

Your CV in Safe Hands?

Since we started in legal recruitment in the 1970s we have always asked candidates for permission before sending out their CVs. In many areas of recruitment - accountancy, computers, engineers, etc - this practice is not always followed. Candidates leave the circulation of their details to the employment agency and do not seem too bothered by the likelihood that an employer will receive their details from several different agencies. When, during the 1980s, employment agencies active in these professions moved into legal recruitment they sometimes brought this unfortunate practice with them. It gave rise to aggravation and unpleasantness, and did serious disservice to candidates. We, Reuter Simkin, and several other recruitment agencies got together to try to curb it, and I myself wrote several broadsides against it in 1988 in our ads in The Law Society's Gazette. We also started a regular announcement that no CV would be sent out without prior permission. Several other agencies began making similar announcements, and gradually the practice subsided. Today, it is relatively rare.

One sign that the battle is being won is the appearance of a new trade association, the Legal Section of FRES, which has adopted our long-standing custom. Another sign is the growing number of candidates who keep a record of where their details have been sent. They are becoming increasingly aware that employers are put off a candidate for whom they receive more than one copy of the CV.

Michael Chambers

INDUSTRY & BANKING

EUROPEAN LAWYER: SOUTH EAST

c £45,000 + car
Lawyer, qualified (or with experience) in continental Europe, to join the legal dept of an international hi-tech group.

PHARMACEUTICALS: SOUTH EAST

Excellent
Commercial lawyer with at least 5 yrs' pharmaceutical industry exp to join expanding legal dept of leading PLC.

ACTING FOR PARTNERS...

We have been handling sensitive career moves at partnership level for over 10 years and understand the need for confidentiality.

TAX LAWYER: LONDON

c £60,000
Excellent opportunity for experienced tax lawyer with sound commercial acumen to handle international work.

ENTERTAINMENT: LONDON

to £35,000 + benefits
Lawyer with 2-5 yrs' exp to handle wide range of commercial law in well-known entertainment company. Languages useful.

US LAWYER: EAST COAST USA

c \$100,000
Opportunity for US lawyer with 3-4 yrs' commercial exp to join head office of major engineering company as part of senior management.

PRIVATE PRACTICE

LONDON

Commercial & Property Litigation
Med-sized West End firm. 4-6 yrs' commercial lit and property lit exp. Good prospects.

Company/Commercial: West End
High-profile firm seeks senior solr with own following for leading role in expanding dept.

Personal Injury Litigation: Holborn
Solr with 10 yrs plus exp in deft PI to join highly-regarded med-sized practice.

Pensions/Employment Law: City
NQ-2 yrs qual solr for young commercial firm to train in expanding area of the practice.

Commercial Litigation: Holborn
1-3 yrs qual solr with all-round exp to handle general commercial and shipping litigation.

Company/Commercial for Hong Kong
2-3 yr qual solr to join top international (English) firm in HK. Must speak Cantonese.

No CVs sent out without candidate's prior consent.

PROVINCES

Corporate Finance: £70,000 pa
Leading North West firm seeks senior lawyer to join respected team. Excellent prospects.

Conveyancing: Surrey
Residential conveyancer (ideally with some following) to join busy general practice.

Commercial Property: Hampshire
Solr, ideally 2-4 yrs' exp, for well-known commercial firm. Broad range of work.

Civil Litigation: Leicestershire
Friendly general practice seeks solr, 2-10 yrs qual, for civil lit, inc PI, prof neg, & debt coll.

Criminal Advocacy: Bedfordshire
Specialist firm urgently seeks dynamic criminal advocate for heavy caseload. £25,000 + car.

Commercial Conveyancing: Notts
Established commercial practice seeks 'high-flier', NQ-5 yrs. Comm propety plus related comm wks.

OIL COMPANY
LEGAL ADVISER

Our clients, one of the leading oil companies in the UK, are heavily engaged in North Sea oil and gas exploration and production. They also handle refining, distribution and marketing in the UK and Europe. Their employees in the UK number over 3,500.

They now wish to recruit a senior commercial lawyer from either industry or private practice, with at least 5 years' oil and gas experience, to join their legal department in Central London. The work will include company acquisitions and disposals, farm-ins & farm-outs, joint operating agreements, gas contracts,

and other 'upstream' work, with the possibility eventually of expanding into the 'downstream' area.

You will be advising exploration and production departments, and the ability to communicate with commercial and technical personnel is vitally important.

Candidates should be UK nationals, willing to relocate to Aberdeen should the business so dictate. Prospects within the company are excellent, particularly for a candidate with strong management skills.

In addition to a generous salary, an excellent remuneration package will be offered.

Please send your c.v. to Sonya Rayner, or telephone her for further information.

Chambers
AND PARTNERS

74 Long Lane, London EC1A 9ET
Tel: (071) 606 9371 Fax: (071) 600 1793

London: 071-606 9371 (Fax: 071-600 1793) Manchester: 061-228 2122 (Fax: 061-228 2213)

سكرا من الاصل

Edward Fennell spots opportunities for bright lawyers as a service industry stumbles

Thriving on the insurers' misfortunes

The misery in the insurance industry will be aggravated this autumn as the disputes at Lloyd's surface in and outside the courts. For the lawyers involved, however, this is nothing but good news and confirmation that insurance work is counter-cyclical; the worse the economy, the more work for insurance lawyers. As one commented: "We thrive on the misfortunes of others."

There is thus a surge of interest in insurance from firms that used to neglect it. In the good times, insurance work tends to be downgraded because fees are lower, although it has the advantage of being regular and reliable. So when corporate work is in decline it is not surprising there is a rush towards insurance.

Whether firms without insurance experience can break into the market is another matter. The big names in the insurance field, such as Davies Arnold Cooper, Barlow Lyde & Gilbert, and Kennedy's, tend to have strong reputations as insurance specialists. There are several specialist firms such as Fishburn Boxer and Jarvis & Bannister, which also do high-quality work. The result is a magic circle of firms that command great loyalty from clients.

Richard Dedman, of Barlow Lyde & Gilbert, says: "In trying to attract insurance clients, some of the bigger firms are promoting

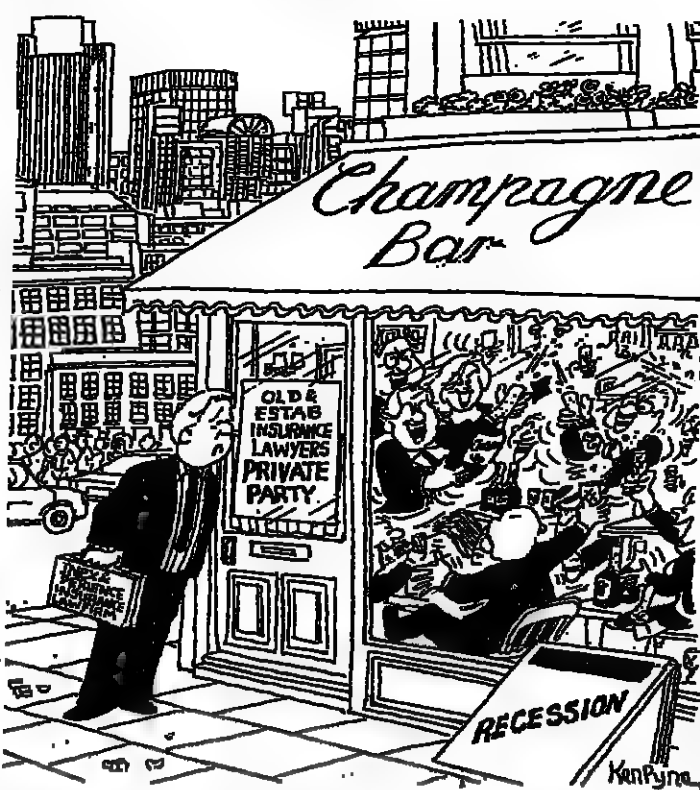
their insurance capability. But publicity is not enough: I think the insurance world would question how much they know about the business."

Insurance work, even more than most areas of practice, depends on personalities and personal contact. There are some strong out-of-London firms, including Hammonds Suddards in Leeds and the national firm Wansboroughs Willey Hargrave. All this makes it even harder for inexperienced firms to launch into insurance off the back of a brochure. Nevertheless, it opens the possibility of experienced lawyers breaking off from one of the established practices to set up on their own.

Alan Bannister set up Jarvis & Bannister eight years ago and now acts for ten insurers, including big national companies. Insurance, he says, is one of the few areas left in which lawyers with the right connections can start up on their own and quickly win important clients.

To achieve that, though, it is vital to have a good record and a reputation with one of the established insurance practices and then to be able to take some of those clients into the new partnership.

As Mr Bannister points out, however, the clients, who have always been cost-conscious, are



looking to cut their outgoings even further as the number of disputed claims rises. The result is that deals are being struck on volume, so the favoured firms will trade off higher fees in favour of a regular supply of work. And as David McIntosh, of Davies Arnold Cooper, points out, the fact that insurance work produces no bad debts makes it even more attractive at a time of recession. "Unlike some other firms," he says, "we have not been laying off staff, and we know that our clients will pay."

Contrary to the public impression, Mr McIntosh says that insurance companies put a higher value on speed. The way that a lawyer is likely to lose clients is by dragging out proceedings. "Experience shows that the longer a case goes on, the higher is likely to

be the award," he explains. "In any case, insurance companies have an interest in knowing where they stand; they do not like uncertainty. If they could get all their cases settled tomorrow, they would."

Most claims are settled out of court, making insurance lawyers increasingly adept at alternative dispute resolution. With this expertise behind it, firms such as Turner Kenneth Brown are trying to strengthen their position in the insurance fields.

However, as Mr McIntosh emphasises, there are some cases in which only the day of reckoning in court will concentrate people's minds sufficiently to reach settlement. He says: "To imagine that insurance claims could be settled without the prospect of going to court would be very naive."

Help at last for grannies left out in the cold

There are no laws dealing specifically with the rights of grandparents

CARDS and presents will pour through the letterboxes of millions of grandparents' homes in Britain next Saturday.

In only its second year, Grandparents' Day is big business and a valuable source of income for Age Concern, the charity whose idea it was. For many grandparents, however, there is little to celebrate.

Now that one in three marriages ends in divorce, more and more grandparents are being denied access to their grandchildren.

"Many grandparents have built up loving relationships with the children and to deny them access causes enormous distress," says Ronald Fryer, of Children Need Grandparents, a group that advises grandparents who are having problems in seeing their grandchildren. "Suddenly, they lose a large chunk of their lives."

There are no laws dealing specifically with the rights of grandparents. Indeed, there is not even a strict legal definition of a grandparent, although it is usually taken to mean a blood relative, which leaves any step-grandparents out in the cold.

So what legal action can "natural" grandparents take if they are being barred from seeing their grandchildren? If they have fallen out with the parents, assuming the parents are still married, the answer is none. The only solution would be to try to patch up the difference.

When it comes to divorce and separation, the news is more heartening. If the parents are getting divorced or separated, grandparents can apply to a court for access, although only after the parents have initiated proceedings. However, access will be granted only when the divorce is finalised, which can mean a long wait.

Where the parents are not

married the situation is more complex. Custody of the children generally goes to the mother and the father has to lodge an application for access before either set of grandparents can apply.

Grandparents can also ask the court for access if one parent dies or both die. For children in care, the decision over who can and cannot see or contact the child lies with the local authority's social

Access is denied more often now that so many parents are parting

workers. In every instance, the child's interest will always be put first. Access orders are usually no problem and typically run until the child is 18.

When the Children Act comes into force on October 14, however, grandparents will have enhanced rights. They will be able to seek party status in care proceedings, and apply for legal aid, which will be means-tested, but there will be no "merits" test.

Outside of care proceedings, however, anybody considering the judicial route should think twice. Apart from the danger of worsening problems between the parents, it can be long and costly. Legal aid is available, but many will not

qualify. Then the overstretched courts are unlikely to reach a decision for six months.

There are more practical, less costly options. Hugh McMurray, the legal services head at Europ Assistance, believes that grandparents should adopt a more conciliatory approach.

He says: "They should contact the parents, explain that they do not want to open wounds or stand in judgement on the couple's relationship. They just want to maintain their relationship with the children. They could suggest that they visit the children at the parents' house. 'It is a question of trying to allay the parents' anxieties and making it as easy as possible for them.'"

To mark Grandparents' Day, Europ Assistance is offering free legal advice and counselling over the telephone this Friday and Saturday. The company's lawyers and counsellors will answer any grandparent-related questions. Mr McMurray expects most calls to be about access but also expects enquiries about child abuse. He adds: "In these instances, people should consider very seriously the consequences of their allegations, for both the child and the parents."

With the Children Act, many of the problems Britain's 10 million grandparents face should be eased, particularly when dealing with the children of one-parent families. Meanwhile, commercial considerations aside, Grandparents' Day is a reminder that grandparents also have rights.

KEITH CONLON

● Europ Assistance's Grandparents Helpline, 0444 442313, Friday and Saturday, 10am-10pm; Children Need Grandparents, 2 Surrey Way, Laindon West, Basildon, Essex SS11 6PS. Please enclose a stamped addressed envelope.

071-481 4481

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

FAX 071-481 9313
071-782 7828



LEGAL ADVISER

This top ten Building Society Group has over 3,000 employees and a network of over 230 branches situated largely in the South of England.

In 1990 the Group had record profits of over £60 million and has assets in excess of £6 billion.

Due to diversification and recent expansion by both growth and acquisition, this progressive Building Society Group, which has substantial Estate Agency and off-shore banking interests, seeks to recruit a lawyer to a newly created position.

The position will form part of a fully integrated in-house legal service to management and will require the servicing of a number of user departments. The Group has a large property portfolio which is actively managed and this will form one such user department. Therefore, the successful candidate will have commercial property experience but should have a desire to expand into the financial services area. The successful candidate will join a department of 19 including 3 other qualified lawyers.

The successful candidate will probably be a solicitor with 2-4 years' post-qualification experience. This experience will probably, although not necessarily, be in private practice. A highly competitive package will include salary, profit related bonus, car, contributory pension and relocation expenses (where appropriate).

For further information please telephone Alison Wright on 021-200 2660 or write to her at Reuter Simkin Ltd., Recruitment Consultants, 85-89 Colmore Row, Birmingham B3 2BB.

BRISTOL

EXCELLENT



The Chambers of Leolin Price QC

10 Old Square Lincoln's Inn

General Chancery, Property, Commercial and Litigation Chambers

Invite applications from established practitioners for 4 places, which it is intended to fill as follows:

- one silk
- one junior of over 12 years' standing
- one junior of 8 to 12 years' standing
- one junior of 4 to 8 years' standing

Applications should be in writing, addressed to Leolin Price QC and accompanied by a c.v. They will be treated in strict confidence.

10 Old Square Lincoln's Inn London WC2A 3SU

TEMPLE New Common Law Chambers

Applications are invited from practising barristers of five years call and upwards.

Please apply with CV to:
Box No 6268,
c/o The Times
Newspapers,
Box No's Dept,
PO Box 484, London
E1 9DD

Legal Consultants

Based in the Midlands, with offices in Birmingham and Blackley, The CareAssist Group is wholly owned by Royal Insurance UK and is a market leader in the rapidly-growing field of 24-hour legal advisory services and associated legal costs insurance. We currently offer advice to more than five million individuals and 170,000 companies, associations and affinity groups throughout the United Kingdom.

Due to continuing rapid expansion, there are presently further vacancies within the CareAssist Legal Advice Consultancy. These positions represent an ideal opportunity for newly-qualified Solicitors, Barristers and Legal Executives as well as Law Society or Bar Finalists and law graduates, enabling them to apply their skills in uniquely challenging posts. Salaries are dependent upon qualifications and experience and are part of a remuneration package which includes benefits commensurate with those to be expected from a subsidiary of one of Britain's leading general insurers.

If you have a positive and dynamic approach to the law, good communications skills and a desire to work in a stimulating environment we want to hear from you.

Please apply in confidence, enclosing a full CV including details of present salary to:

John Lee
Manager, Legal Consultancy
The CareAssist Group Ltd
CareAssist Court
Wheatfield Way
Blackley Fields
Blackley,
Leeds LS10 1YJ
Tel: 0455 251155



WE CAN HELP LOST BENEFICIARIES

A unique weekly service in the News of the World is the ideal way of tracking down missing beneficiaries.

An advertisement in the "Unclaimed Money" Section of the News of the World will be read by nearly 13 million people - half the entire population of the UK who are usually beneficiary age range.

The News of the World "Unclaimed Money" Section cost just £20 + VAT per line, minimum 3 lines.

071-481 9993

All advertisements should be accompanied by a solicitor's letter
*NRS Jan - Jan 90

SHIPPING LAW

Significant opportunities for career development exist in this small but growing firm, based in the heart of the City. We are entirely specialised in maritime law, commodity trading disputes and insurance. Generous packages are available commensurate with experience and ability, with considerable opportunity for foreign travel (some 90% of the firm's clients are based abroad).

Individuals are expected and encouraged to develop their own expertise and their own distinctive client following. Applications are invited for the following positions:

Senior Assistant Solicitor or Partner: already specialising in shipping, commodities or insurance, with or without a support team and with an existing client following. The successful applicant will have an established reputation in his or her specialised field and is perhaps finding limited horizons in their existing firm.

Assistant Solicitor, or Barrister or other individual proposing to qualify: to work primarily for a Partner handling 'dry' shipping disputes and commodities litigation. The successful applicant will have had up to four years relevant experience.

All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence and should be forwarded with full biographical details to:

Box No: 5249, c/o The Times Newspapers, P O Box 484,
1 Virginia Street, London E1 9DD

Consistently at the forefront of many prominent and innovative property transactions, our international City Client is widely acknowledged by the profession and property sector alike as pre-eminent in the commercial property sphere.

The breadth of the firm's property sector involvement has accorded it an enviable and sustained record of growth. The nature of its client base is impressive in both its quantity and quality. Major quoted investment, development and dealing companies, retailers, banks, statutory authorities and other institutions and industrial corporations have all selected a service based on technical excellence and a commercial awareness born of an unsurpassed breadth of experience.

The Property Department's dramatic growth has created this unique opportunity for a further Equity Partner with gravitas, ideally aged between 37 and 45. A proven desire and ability to lead are essential, as is substantial experience, ideally acquired in both investment and development work, as an Equity Partner in a comparably prominent firm.

This position is unrivalled. As a highly profitable practice (evidence the drawings level above), an Equity Partnership will only be offered to the ideal candidate.

For further information, in complete confidence, please contact Gareth Quarry or Stephen Rodney on 071-405 6062 (071-228 5345 evenings/weekends) or write to them at Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1V 6JD. Initial discussions can be held on a no names basis.



QUARRY DOUGALL

UNITED KINGDOM · HONG KONG · NEW ZEALAND · AUSTRALIA · USA

COMPANY/COMMERCIAL

Collins

B.P. COLLINS & CO

Well-established specialist department of substantial South Bucks firm needs at least one (possibly two) more team member(s) to help carry forward expansion plans.

The successful applicant(s) will have a bright personality with ability to match, ideally having spent at least one year post-qualifying as a specialist in this area of work.

Please write in the first instance with full C.V. to David Stanning, B.P. Collins & Co., Collins House, 32-38 Station Road, Gerrards Cross, Bucks. SL9 8EL

We regret that at this stage agency applications will not be considered.

071-481 4481

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

071-481 9313
071-782 7828SHOOSMITHS & HARRISON
SENIOR COMMERCIAL LAWYER

Shoosmiths & Harrison, one of the country's leading firms of solicitors, is also undoubtedly one of the most highly regarded with an enviable reputation for providing a comprehensive service to their clients. Individual expertise coupled with team work forms the foundation of the firm's success. To enhance progress further, they now seek a Senior Solicitor to augment the commercial team based in the Reading office.

With honed communication and marketing skills, the ideal candidate will be outgoing, able to relate to "localized" clients and possess the necessary drive and ambition to generate business. He/she will be a senior assistant or partner elsewhere with upwards of four years' "quality" experience which may include joint ventures, commercial contracts, acquisitions, disposals, insolvency, IP, competition law and corporate finance.

This is an exceptional opportunity for a bright, "hands-on" solicitor to assume a key appointment and be central to future business development. A client-following will be an advantage, but it is not a pre-requisite. On offer is a highly attractive remuneration package commensurate with age and experience, and excellent partnership prospects.

For further details please contact Paul Betterton at Reuter Simkin Ltd., Recruitment Consultants, 85/89 Colmore Row, Birmingham B3 2BB or call him on 021-200 2660.

THAMES
VALLEY£ HIGHLY
ATTRACTIVEFIRST-CLASS
PARTNERSHIP
PROSPECTSREUTER
SIMKINLONDON • BIRMINGHAM
MANCHESTER • LEEDS • GLASGOW
SHEFFIELD • EDINBURGHLITIGATION
BLUE-CHIP BRITISH COMPANY

One of the world's largest and strongest financial-services groups, our client constantly seeks to enhance its performance. The creation of a new legal team dedicated to the "core" business of insurance and assurance is an example. This has now produced a vacancy for a litigation specialist.

PACKAGE
C.£45,000

Suitable candidates will be at least 2-years-qualified and perhaps considerably more. They must have a litigation background, ideally including exposure to personal-injury cases: complex, high-value disputes of this type are handled in-house and constitute the main work of the department.

As well as carrying a personal caseload, the appointee will manage four litigation assistants. The role therefore demands not only technical and organisational skills but maturity, self-assurance and the ability to communicate at all levels. Commercial acumen and a practical approach are also important.

This challenging post offers excellent quality of work, managerial opportunities and developing career-prospects. The material rewards include a starting salary up to £35,000, company car, mortgage subsidy and non-contributory pension. For further information please telephone Philip Boynton, LL.B., LL.M., on 071-405 6852 or write to him at Reuter Simkin Ltd., Recruitment Consultants, 5 Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London EC4A 1DY.

CENTRAL
LONDONREUTER
SIMKINLONDON • BIRMINGHAM
MANCHESTER • LEEDS • GLASGOW
SHEFFIELD • EDINBURGHSENIOR LEGAL ADVISER
COMMERCIAL AGREEMENTS

Active within an extensive corporate market and in all sectors of industry from small businesses through to major public companies, our client, a leading name in business finance with assets of c.£4.5 billion seeks to recruit an individual with in excess of five years' p.q.e., which includes extensive experience of drafting commercial agreements.

BIRMINGHAM

The successful candidate will report directly to the Senior Manager of Legal Services and will be responsible for the supervision of a small specialist team. Full support will be given to help you develop your knowledge of leasing and instalment credit.

SALARY
C.£30,000 + CAR

A challenging role, the post will carry a generous salary package including quality company car, non-contributory pension scheme, concessionary mortgage (after qualifying period), private health insurance and comprehensive relocation assistance.

SOLICITORS/
BARRISTERS

For further information please telephone Mark Fussell on 021-200 2660 or write to him at Reuter Simkin Ltd., Recruitment Consultants, 85-89 Colmore Row, Birmingham B3 2BB. Please indicate ref BMF 27701 clearly on envelope of any correspondence for a swift reply.

REUTER
SIMKINLONDON • BIRMINGHAM
MANCHESTER • LEEDS • GLASGOW
SHEFFIELD • EDINBURGHSOUTHAMPTON
HEPHERD WINSTANLEY & PUGH

SOLICITORS

Centrally located within this attractive, busy commercial centre, Hephherd Winstanley & Pugh are recognised as one of the South's leading firms. Founded in the seventeenth century and currently driven by a young, progressive partnership, they provide a first-class service to local, national and international clients.

Organised into corporate, commercial property, litigation and private client departments, fee earners concentrate in specific fields. Specialist advice units within these main departments allow "City expertise" in several areas of the law to be provided at a considerable discount to London rates, reflecting significantly lower overheads.

Keen to expand, the firm invite applications from ambitious practitioners with a client following and/or contacts sufficient to enable them to contribute to the development of this thriving practice. In return they can provide a dynamic environment with superb support facilities and a location offering a quality of life which is hard to beat.

SENIOR
PRACTITIONERSPARTNERSHIP
OPPORTUNITY

For further information please telephone Karen Homer, on 021-200 2660 or write to her at Reuter Simkin Ltd., Recruitment Consultants, 85/89 Colmore Row, Birmingham, B3 2BB.

REUTER
SIMKINLONDON • BIRMINGHAM
MANCHESTER • LEEDS • GLASGOW
SHEFFIELD • EDINBURGHPARTNER DESIGNATE
CAPITAL MARKETS/BANKING

c. £85,000

The opportunity to join one of the leading City firms as a Partner Designate is rare.

Such an opening currently exists for a senior lawyer whose experience includes exposure to a broad range of capital markets transactions and, ideally, asset-backed issues. He or she will also combine unquestioned intellectual ability with a high level of technical expertise and an innovative commercial approach to the structuring of financial transactions.

Working closely with the head of the firm's asset-backed securitisation group, the successful candidate will also enjoy exposure to a range of other alternative financial transactions as well as more general banking work.

Our Client is a top City firm which possesses strength and depth in its existing Banking and Corporate Departments which act for a diverse range of U.K., E.C. and other overseas financial institutions. It continues to enjoy substantial and steady growth in turnover and profitability.

The successful applicant will be attracted by the prospect of joining this prestigious City practice, which has a proven track record in the recruitment and integration of senior lawyers.

ZARAK
AT LAW

For further information in complete confidence, please contact Jonathan Macrae on 071-628 0494 (081-672 8340 evenings/weekends) or write to him at Zarak Hay at Law, 6 Broad Street Place, Blomfield Street, London EC2M 7JH.

PENSIONS
A FRESH APPROACH

£32,000 - £60,000

Innovative in approach and responsive to change, our Client, a leading City law firm, has already proved its ability to meet the increasing demands of its growing corporate and institutional client base.

The Pensions Group, just one example of the firm's policy of swift integration, now seeks a number two to assist the department head. Advising an impressive range of corporate clients and a growing number of pension funds, the work embraces the full range of pensions advice including establishing, amending and winding up final salary and other schemes, the pensions aspects of corporate transactions and insolvencies.

The successful candidate will ideally have 1-4 years' post qualification experience in the pensions sphere and will combine technical expertise with a flair for practice development, commercial drive and excellent interpersonal skills.

In return the firm offers one of the most attractive packages in the City.

ZARAK
AT LAW

For further information in complete confidence, please contact Jonathan Brenner on 071-628 0494 (081-332 0733 evenings/weekends) or write to him at Zarak Hay at Law, 6 Broad Street Place, Blomfield Street, London EC2M 7JH.

CLIFTON INGRAM

Well established seven partner commercial practice in the heart of the Thames Valley seeks talented and ambitious commercial/commercial property solicitors to play an active role in the continuing expansion of the firm. Good terms and prospects.

Please apply with CV to: DJ Cooke, Partnership Secretary, Clifton Ingram, 22 Broad Street, Wokingham, Berkshire, RG11 1BA. Tel: 0734 780099

LOWESTOFT
MAGISTRATE'S COURT
TRAINEE
COURT CLERKLAW GRADUATE BAR OR LAW
SOCIETY FINALISTSSalary up to £10,137
Tel: 0502 - 501060

BARRISTERS' CLERK

Applications are invited from junior clerks with up to 5 years experience to join a very busy set of commercial/public law chambers. Generous salary and benefits package with good working conditions and environment.

Applications in writing with C.V. to Box no. 5360 c/o The Times Newspapers, Box no dept., PO Box 484, 1 Virginia Street, London E1 9DD

CAMBS/BEDS

Not Contributions up to £18k
Civil Lit to £22k
Litigation Exec to £20k
P. Injury to £22k

HERTS/ESSEX

Probate to £21k
Commercial Property to £22k
Crime to £22k
Para Legal to £15k

Contact in confidence
Barry Smith
Law Recruitment
13 Kings Parade
Cambridge CB2 1SJ
(0223) 464411

CONVEYANCING SOLICITOR

Small successful Commercial Litigation Practice seeks Commercial/Domestic Conveyancer with following to complement existing services.

Alan Taylor & Co, Temple Bar House, 23/28 Fleet Street, London EC4Y 1AA. Tel: 071 563 0155.

CONVEYANCING Solicitor with 10 years experience in all aspects of conveyancing, including residential, commercial, and agricultural. Salary to £22,000. P.q.e. to £25,000. Tel: 071 563 0155.

MATURE LITIGATION Solicitor with 10 years experience in all aspects of litigation, including personal injury, commercial, and agricultural. Salary to £22,000. P.q.e. to £25,000. Tel: 071 563 0155.

3 TRAINEE
BROKERS

aged 23 plus required by leading City firm. Full training given. CE18X 9.2. Call 071 405 5415 or 0532 423 233

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY Solicitor 1-3 yrs PQ sought to progress to head of office. Law Personnel 0711 242 1281.

REAL ESTATE Solicitor sought by Midlands practice with 1 to 3 years PQ. Good academic. Child care work. Salary to £20,000. Law Personnel 0711 242 1281.

سكنا من الامم

Employment Appeal Tribunal

Law Report September 24 1991

Chancery Division

Authority to negotiate settlement

Freeman v Sovereign Chicken Ltd

Before Mr Justice Wood, Mrs R. Chapman and Mr J. D. Daly
[Judgment July 25]

The ostensible or implied authority for a Citizens Advice Bureau worker acting on behalf of a claimant before an industrial tribunal to negotiate a settlement with the aid of a conciliation officer was wider than the strict common law position and included all actual and potential issues between the parties arising out of the employment relationship which were known to the parties at the time.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal so held when dismissing an appeal by the applicant, Mrs Dorothy Freeman, from a decision of a Bury St Edmunds industrial tribunal in August 1989 that she was bound by the terms of an agreement signed on her behalf by a CAB officer and was therefore barred from restoring an application lodged in January 1988 for compensation for unfair dismissal against her employers, Sovereign Chicken Ltd.

Mr Andrew Maraden for the

applicant, Miss Cheryl Booth for the employers.

MR JUSTICE WOOD said that in March 1989 a form of settlement COT3 was signed by a CAB officer on behalf of the applicant. The form was headed "Settlement reached as a result of conciliation action" and stated that the undersigned employer agreed to pay the applicant an *ex gratia* sum in full and final settlement of all claims arising out of the applicant's employment.

The final sentence provided that: "the acceptance of this agreement prevents her from making any claim to an industrial tribunal or any other court".

In April, the applicant had issued another originating application and when the employers sought to rely on the settlement she claimed that the agreement had been entered into without her authority.

At an industrial tribunal hearing in July 1989 her letter was treated as an application to restore the January proceedings. The tribunal found in the respondents' favour and the application was dismissed.

Section 140 of the Employ-

ment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 contained restrictions on contracting out of the Act but subsection (2) contained a number of exceptions one of which was an agreement to refrain from proceeding with a complaint where a conciliation officer had taken action.

The first point taken by the employers before the industrial tribunal was that the tribunal could not go behind the COT3 agreement and that the form provided a complete defence.

The industrial tribunal decided that it was not precluded from investigating the authority of the agent signing a COT3 form on behalf of a party. The tribunal agreed, but wished to emphasise the importance of bringing litigation to an end and said that where a conciliation officer was involved the likelihood of disproving ostensible authority was very slim.

The applicant's main submission was that the last sentence on the COT3 form did not fall within the CAB officer's ostensible authority. That submission was supported by a number of cases which established the well known common

law principle that in litigation the ostensible authority of counsel to settle only extended to the issues on the pleadings.

Although that might be the strict common law position, the ostensible authority in cases such as the present was wider and included all actual and potential issues between the parties arising out of the employment relationship and which were known to the parties at the time. The spirit and intention of the parties had to be to wipe the slate clean.

It was, however, clear that, where possible, all those representing parties before or after proceedings had been initiated in an industrial tribunal should ensure that the client had seen and approved the wording of a proposed settlement.

The applicant's representative had conceded rightly that no distinction could be drawn between representation by counsel or a solicitor or by a member of the CAB or by a member of a law centre.

The appeal would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Greene & Greene, Bury St Edmunds; Norton Rose.

Developing law to go to trial

Lombard plc v Tebbitt and Another

Before Sir Nicolas Browne-Wilkinson, Vice-Chancellor
[Judgment July 26]

Although it was possible to determine a difficult point of law on a striking-out application, it was not appropriate to do so where the point of law was of such a new and developing kind that it could not properly be determined on the bare facts pleaded and would be better determined at trial in the light of the actual facts of the case.

Sir Nicolas Browne-Wilkinson, Vice-Chancellor, so held in the Chancery Division in a reserved judgment delivered in open court after a hearing in chambers on a summons by Norman Beresford Tebbitt and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) for an order that the action brought against them by Lombard plc be struck out on the ground that it disclosed no reasonable cause of action and/or was an abuse of the process of the court.

Mr John Laws and Mr Lawrence Rabinowitz for the DTI; Mr William Beveridge, QC, Sir John Wade, QC and Mr David Fannick for Lombard.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR said that a claim should only be struck out in a plain and obvious case. The difficulty arose where, as in the present case, a claim to strike out depended on the decision of one or more difficult points of law.

In such a case, the judge should normally refuse to entertain such a claim to strike out. But if in a particular case the judge was satisfied that the decision of the point of law at that stage would either avoid the necessity for trial altogether or render the trial substantially easier and cheaper, he could properly determine that point of law on the striking-out application. *Williams v Humbert* ([1986] AC 368, 435-6, 441).

In considering whether or not to decide the difficult question of law, the judge could and should take into account whether the point of law was of such a kind that it could properly be determined on the bare facts pleaded or whether it would not be better determined at trial in the light of the actual facts of the case.

The methodology of English law was to decide cases not by a process of *a priori* reasoning from general principle but by deciding each case on a case-by-

case basis from which, in due course, principles might emerge.

Therefore, in a new and developing field of law it was often inappropriate to determine points of law on the assumed, and scanty, facts pleaded in the statement of claim.

The difficult and developing areas of law in the present case were: (i) whether the exercise of powers conferred by Parliament on the secretary of state was justiciable by the courts; (ii) whether the operation of the machinery of the Fair Trading Act 1973 gave rise to a private law duty of care to Lombard; and (iii) whether there was liability

for pure economic loss.

Unless the law was that a minister could never be held liable for a negligent decision in the exercise of a statutory power, even if the making of that decision involved no consideration of competing public interests, the claim to strike out could not succeed.

His Lordship was not prepared to hold, in ignorance of the true facts and in an area of the law well suited for gradual development, that the law conferred such a wide exemption from liability.

Solicitors: Treasury Solicitor, Denton Hall Burgin & Warrens.

Standard of proof

In re a Solicitor

The standard of proof to be applied by a tribunal considering whether to strike off a solicitor should, where what amounted to a criminal offence was alleged, be that required for criminal conviction.

The findings of a tribunal, being *sui generis*, could not be classified as hearsay or opinion under the rules of evidence and a disciplinary tribunal in England could therefore make such

use as was proper in the circumstances of the case of the findings of a similar tribunal in another jurisdiction.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Simon Brown and Mr Justice Jowett) so held on July 11 when giving judgment for the appellant, a solicitor, in her appeal against the decision of the solicitors disciplinary tribunal which ordered that she be struck off the roll.

071-481 4481

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

071-481 9313
071-782 7828

LEGAL ASSISTANT

£28,370 - £33,490

English Heritage is England's main national body responsible for heritage conservation. We secure the preservation of the country's architectural and archaeological heritage, and promote public enjoyment and knowledge of this through the management of more than 350 properties.

Currently we are looking for a qualified Solicitor or Barrister to take on the role of Legal Assistant in a small legal team dealing primarily with conservation issues. Taking responsibility for your own caseload, you will continue to work on a broad range of cases as well as specialising in conservation law. An opportunity for some advocacy at public enquiries will be an additional aspect of this challenging post.

You will need at least 2 years' post-qualification experience, probably, but not necessarily, within a public sector background. A decisive individual, you should also be able to demonstrate a sound knowledge of planning law.

In return, we can offer a highly competitive salary, together with an excellent package of benefits including non-contributory pension scheme and life cover.

We will be relocating our headquarters staff to Nottingham in 1994.

To apply, please send your CV (quoting reference R/103/91) to Dominic Fox, English Heritage, 6th Floor, 18 Great Marlborough Street, London W1V 1AF. For more information about the vacancy please ring Michael Brainaby, Legal Services Director, on 071-973 3476.

Closing date: 8th October. Interviews will be held in London on 28th October.

English Heritage

THE FIRST PRIORITY OF YOUR LEGAL CAREER SHOULD BE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING WHICH IS SECOND TO NONE.

Barrister Pupils • Trainee Solicitors

Criminal advocacy is one of the most exhilarating and demanding areas of the legal profession. It requires a strong academic background, the ability to think clearly, concisely and quickly, the analytical skills and judgement to assess the facts, confidence, eloquence and persuasion in presenting the case.

We are now offering opportunities for Barrister Pupils and Trainee Solicitors to join us in 1993 following successful completion of their Bar Finals/Solicitors' Final Examination. We offer training that is unparalleled within the profession. Pupil Barristers will spend 6 months in Chambers followed by 6 months practical placement with a CPS Pupil Master. Solicitors serve their articles through a 2 year modular programme which includes work experience outside of the CPS. Following

satisfactory completion of training, and subject to the availability of places, you will enjoy a high degree of responsibility as a Crown Prosecutor.

With over 100 branches, opportunities are available throughout England and Wales. National salaries are £11,615 rising to £12,827 mid-way through training, or £12,637 - £13,851 in London and the Home Counties. Benefits include a non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details about training with the CPS, contact our Recruitment Branch on 071-222 7944 ext 204 or 260 or write to them at Crown Prosecution Service, 4-12 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AZ. Closing date for applications: 16th October 1991.

The Crown Prosecution Service is an equal opportunities employer and applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates regardless of sex, race or disability.



THE CROWN PROSECUTION SERVICE

Take Our Advice... Take Our Advice

All of our Consultants are Lawyers with practical legal experience in both private practice and industry. We offer our candidates the most comprehensive and professional service available.

PRIVATE PRACTICE

CORPORATE TAX to £40,000

Leading City firm requires two corporate tax lawyers with between 2 and 4 years' PQE gained ideally in the City. Good academics preferred. Excellent salary and prospects.

CONSTRUCTION to £45,000

Experienced construction law specialist with good drafting skills sought with 3 years' experience gained either in industry or private practice. Excellent opportunity for ambitious lawyer.

SHIPPING LITIGATION to £36,000

City firm with renowned shipping practice requires a further litigator with about 2 years' experience of wet and dry work to augment existing team. Attractive salary and good prospects.

INSOLVENCY to £45,000

Major City practice requires both contentious and non-contentious insolvency lawyers with circa 3 years' PQE to undertake challenging variety of work.

Banking Litigation - 1 to 3 Yrs qual - £37,000

Large law practice with an established reputation for banking litigation seeks two additional solicitors with experience of banking litigation to handle a range of high profile disputes and claims by clients which include a major high street bank and international banks.

INDUSTRY

OIL COMPANY £22,000 + bonus

Oil and gas lawyer with 3+ years' PQE to join international oil company handling contracts related work. Must have relevant oil industry experience.

HI TEC COMPANY £20,000 + bonus

Senior Legal Adviser with a minimum of 5 years' experience to join leading software company. Domestic and international work with strong IP, EEC and competition law content. French or other languages useful.

FINANCIAL SERVICES £35,000 + bonus

Market leader seeks Solicitor with UK/Trusts experience and knowledge of the LAUTRO and IMRO rules. Age 30 plus with c 5 PQE and good general commercial background.

INSTITUTIONAL PROPERTY COMPANY to £20,000 + bonus

Solicitor c 3 PQE and Articled Clerk to join newly formed legal department of this household name. Commercial work including property, employment and IP. Kent based.

Contact Lucy Boyd

Senior In-House Consultant

THE LEGAL RECRUITMENT SPECIALISTS

A high profile role for your legal expertise

Head of Contracts and Conveyancing

£29,808-£33,108

+ London Weighting of £2,265 p.a. + Lease Car Scheme

The London Fire and Civil Defence Authority is a major procurer of goods and services and has extensive property management responsibilities. This senior position carries responsibility for advising the Authority on all matters concerning contracts law and property law, as well as for advising the London Waste Regulation Authority in similar fields.

The work includes drafting contracts, contract procedures and disputes, contract compliance and competitive tendering; property acquisitions and disposals, leases and building agreements.

We are looking for a highly qualified solicitor or barrister with at least 5 years' experience or a person who has a very substantial law and legal study background in relevant fields. Good communication and presentation skills are essential as the duties include advising officers and members of the Authorities at the highest levels.

In return we offer an excellent package commensurate with the nature and status of this post.

For further details and an application form contact David Cooper on 071-587 6163 or 6165 (both answerphones) or by writing to him at the Personnel Department, Room 809 Hampton House, Fire Brigade Headquarters, Albert Embankment, SE1 7SD, quoting reference FB 61. The closing date for the receipt of applications is 11 October 1991.

We would particularly welcome applications from women, the disabled, black people and those from ethnic minorities, who are currently under-represented at this level. There is limited opportunity for job share in this post.

This is a politically restricted post within the provisions of the Local Government and Housing Act 1988.



London Fire & Civil Defence Authority

Bringing the Equal Opportunities

The case for joining the Army Legal Corps.

The Army Legal Corps is looking for qualified lawyers to join in March 1992.

It is a wide-ranging brief, taking in military, civil, foreign, criminal and international law.

You would lecture and advise commanders on questions of military law, prepare and prosecute disciplinary and criminal cases before courts-martial and give legal advice to soldiers and their families.

On commissioning you would receive a salary of £19,801 per annum and the rank of Captain.

But strengthening the case for joining are rewards frequently not available to your civilian colleagues.

Variety, the opportunity to travel, six weeks annual leave and access to unparalleled sport and adventure training facilities.

We are looking for 23-30 year old solicitors, barristers with one year's pupillage (or previous practical experience) or advocates to attend a selection board in early November 1991.

For more details contact Lieutenant Colonel Neil Barclay BL, Directorate of Army Legal Services, Ministry of Defence, Empress State Building, Little Road, London SW6 1TR. Telephone 071-385 1244 (Ext. 3182).

The Armed Forces are Equal Opportunity Employers under the terms of the Race Relations Act 1976 and welcome applicants from Ethnic Minorities.

Army Officer

School of Law

Senior/Principal Lecturer in Legal Practice

Salary scale SL £19,131-£24,123 PL £23,466-£28,487 inclusive of London Allowance

Applications are invited for a Senior/Principal Lecturer to help in the preparation of and teaching on the Legal Practice course which is being developed.

The School has a particular need for staff able to offer expertise in Business Law, Corporate Law, Commercial Litigation and Commercial Property.

Applicants should be qualified solicitors with recent practical experience. Applications will be considered from practitioners seeking to combine teaching and practice through fractional appointments.

Please telephone 071-911 5000 ext 2096. (Answerphone) for an application form and further details or write to the Personnel Department, PCL, 309 Regent Street, London W1R 8AL, quoting reference number 203495. Closing date for the receipt of completed application forms is 11 October 1991.

PCL is an Equal Opportunities Employer.



3 GRAY'S INN SQUARE, WCI

The Chambers of Mr David Barnard have vacancies for a tenant of at least 5 years call in each of the following areas of practice: Crime; Family; Landlord & Tenant.

Applications in writing marked 'Tenancy Application' to the Head of Chambers.

Garfield Robbins

Legal Recruitment Consultants, 21 Bloomsbury Way, London WC1A 2TH
Nicholas Robbins or Gavin Crocker on (071) 465 1123 or evenings (081) 646 4955

Branch Managers - Legal Recruitment

Bristol, Leeds, Midlands, Manchester

Competitive Salary, Car, Performance Related Pay, Share Options

The Company Our client is an established, progressive firm specialising in professional legal recruitment. It is developing a dominant market share in legal recruitment in its regional offices. Part of the firm's strategy is to open a number of new offices in key areas through the country to offer high quality service to the employers of legal professionals.

The Role To manage the start-up and development of new branches. Responsibilities include business development, team leadership, personal fee generation and business management.

The Person Previous experience in management/professional recruitment is required. Legal qualification preferred. Knowledge of the local market would be helpful. Must have excellent business development, sales and leadership skills. Energy and enthusiasm to meet demanding objectives is necessary.

The Prospects This is an opportunity to be part of the management of a successful, growing and well respected firm, and to be rewarded for your contribution to its future success. Potential directorships possible. Equity participation available for those who achieve business objectives.

Please send your C.V. to Mrs. Suzanne Robinson. All applications received will be sent to our client. If there are firms to which you would not like your details sent, please specify these in the covering note.

ROBSON RHODES

Executive Recruiting

186 City Road, London EC1V 2NU

PACKAGE £45,000

CENTRAL LONDON

REUTER SIMKIN
LONDON • BIRMINGHAM
MANCHESTER • GUILDFORD
SYDNEY

HWP
SOLICITORS

OR
CTITIONERS

INERSHIP
ORTUNITY

REUTER SIMKIN
LONDON • BIRMINGHAM
MANCHESTER • GUILDFORD
SYDNEY

it, a leading
increasing

cy of swift
ment head.
ing number
ions advice
and other
tions and

ualification
expertise
excellent

in the City.

confidence.
1-628 0494
write to him
street Place.

3 TRAINEE
BROKERS
Call 071 465 5415
0933 453 232

Enterprise takes a bow

Although many small businesses have had a rough time in the past 18 months, many graduates who started businesses after taking part in the Graduate Enterprise Programme (GEP) are thriving. Some are expanding, while others are marking time and building a solid base for their companies.

Psychology graduate Andrew Wilson undertook enterprise training at Warwick Business School. This year he won the Royal Bank of Scotland's award for "best progress" made by business people taking part in GEP.

At a time when most advertising agencies are short of work, Wilson Associates, of Sutton Coldfield in the West Midlands, has just taken on its tenth member of staff. Andrew and his brother Nigel started their graphics studio in October 1986. Today they own their premises, which houses a computerised, state-of-the-art design studio with four full-time designers.

"We are not going for high-gloss accounts or competing with the Saatchis," Andrew says, "but we have found a niche between them and small graphic design companies. As companies cut advertising budgets, they turn to us. We let the work come in before we expanded to cope with it."

The agency's accounts include Woodpecker Cider, Strongbow LA, Commercial Union, Csa

Joan Llewelyn Owens meets several young entrepreneurs whose small companies have flourished in spite of the recession

Fina, the University of Warwick and Wickes Building Supplies. They provide anything from television spots and graphics to brochures, posters, point-of-sale material and drip mats.

One of the two runners-up for "best progress" was computer science graduate Neil Ewin, who did his GEP at Cranfield School of Management. In 1985, with three solicitors including his wife, he formed Solicitec - a computer software company supplying computer systems to the legal profession.

Started in Mr Ewin's spare bedroom, Solicitec now has a head office in Leeds and a branch in Fareham, Hampshire. After a first-year turnover of £7,000, Mr Ewin expects it to rise to £700,000 this year.

Until recently their main product has been MOVER, a conveyancing system. Today, out of a total of 49 systems installed, only ten are conveyancing systems. The remainder have been litigation-based, especially debt and uninsured loss-recovery systems.

Andrew Ingleston, another entrepreneur from Cranfield, is not

considering further expansion. He started Dockspeed - a Kent-based business that specialises in the transport of refrigerated goods to and from the Continent - in March 1986 with one second-hand vehicle. Now there are ten vehicles and 14 employees, including himself.

This year's turnover is expected to be nearly £1 million, but although the cost of diesel has gone up, he cannot raise his rates and feels he must get more productivity from every vehicle.

Rosemary Eribé, of Galashiels in the Borders, was the second runner-up for "best progress" in 1990. She graduated from the Scottish College of Textiles, joined GEP at Stirling University and then started Eribé Knitwear Design. Cooperating closely with textile mills, she is now working with very fine, 30-gauge fabrics and inserts of machine-made lace.

Today she sells more to Japan (worth £200,000 last year) than to the UK and opened an office there in April. She and her fellow designer, Christine Turner, are "sending out a lot of things for people who had not bought from Scotland before". She also has

plans to export to Europe, where market research done on behalf of the Scottish Office reveals that there is tremendous scope.

Asked how she is surviving at a time when retailing is suffering, she answers: "If you are small, you are closer to the customers and much more flexible. If you are very large and a slump occurs, you cannot change direction quickly."

In view of recent business failures, the survival rate of student entrepreneurs has been encouraging. Cranfield reported in 1990 that out of 159 student businesses trained there since 1985, 78 were still trading and had reported profits of just over £1 million and full-time employment for 203 people.

Graduate Enterprise consists of briefing sessions open to all final-year students on campus; business workshops during the Easter vacation - two-day courses to help to develop ideas into an effective business plan; and Enterprise Training based on Graduate Enterprise Regional Centres - three to four weeks of intensive business training, followed by several months of further support and counselling. During this time graduates undertake research and continue to develop their business ideas.

Further details: Department of Employment, Business and Enterprise Branch, Room W930, Moorfoot, Sheffield S14 4PQ (0742 594474)



Design duo: knitwear made by Christine Turner, left, and Rosemary Eribé is selling well in Japan

071-481 4481

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

FAX 071-481 9313
071-782 7828

LITIGATION

CORPORATE, BANKING AND FINANCIAL

The expanding Corporate and Banking Litigation Groups in Clifford Chance's Litigation Department are looking for additional lawyers with at least three years' experience after qualification.

The work in the Corporate Group consists primarily of disputes of all types arising out of contested takeovers, securities and regulatory problems, inquiries and investigations and associated matters.

The Banking Group handles banking and financial disputes of all kinds arising out of domestic and international lending, and other financial instruments, with associated regulatory problem solving.

The work in both Groups frequently has a strong international component.

Applicants must have a good academic background, enjoy litigation and combine experience and self confidence with excellent presentational skills and the ability to work as part of a team and under pressure. The firm welcomes applicants from solicitors and barristers, and in the case of barristers, assists in the conversion process. An excellent remuneration package is available.

Applicants are invited to write to:

A. M. D. Willis
Clifford Chance
Blackfriars House
19 New Bridge Street
London EC4V 6BY

CLIFFORD CHANCE

AMSTERDAM BRUSSELS FRANKFURT HONG KONG LONDON MADRID NEW YORK PARIS SINGAPORE TOKYO
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES ASSOCIATED OFFICES: BAHRAIN SAUDI ARABIA

ASSISTANT COMPANY SECRETARY

Our clients are a privately-owned, multi-national group of companies with annual sales in the region of £2,000 million and a staff worldwide of 24,000.

They have interests in food, shipping, insurance, transport, retail and property.

An Assistant Company Secretary is now required for their head office in Central London. Principal responsibilities include assisting the Company Secretary at Board level, attending and minuting meetings, compliance with legal and statutory requirements (such as the Data Protection and Consumer Credit Acts) and group insurances. You will also be responsible

for office management including purchasing, security, catering, communications, and company flats.

Candidates should be qualified company secretaries (or lawyers). This is a high-profile position, involving personal contact with senior management, and would suit an ambitious person with good social and communication skills.

Ideally, you will be aged late 20s or early 30s, with sufficient experience and maturity, preferably gained in a large international group, to work with the minimum of assistance.

Remuneration will be in the region of £30-35,000 plus car and other benefits.

Please send your c.v. to Fiona Boxall, or telephone her for further information.

Chambers

74 Long Lane, London EC1A 9ET Tel: (071) 606 8844 (Fax 600 1793)

LEGAL DIRECTOR

CABLE TV AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANY

£45-55,000

Our company owns or has an interest in several cable television franchises in the UK. The Company offers residential customers television programming along with telephone services. It is part of a large US based telecommunications and information services company.

A vacancy now exists for a talented lawyer, qualified at least 4 years, to join the company as Legal Director at the company's headquarters in London. Candidates should have a substantial background in company/commercial and regulatory law - either in-house or in private practice - preferably including exposure to telecommunications, procurement, entertainment and intellectual property matters. The position calls for negotiating and drafting skills, commercial acumen and the ability to communicate and deal confidently with outside advisers and senior management.

This is an opportunity to become a key member of a company in an industry of the future. The material rewards will comprise a salary, bonus, car and other company benefits in the £45,000 - £55,000 range.

Please write with CV (including current remuneration) to T.L. Bicheno, 2nd Floor, 20 Upper Ground, London SE1 9PN.

POOLE - DORSET SOLICITORS

Energetic young solicitor required to run the litigation department of a small but busy practice. 1-2 year P.Q.E. ideal.

Genuine partnership prospects for the right applicant. Salary by age and experience.

CV to Bruce, Lance & Co., ref: DW, 2 Winchester Place, North Street, Poole, Dorset BH15 1NX

The Times analyses an Olympic health hazard

Sailors run the risk of infection from Spanish pollution

By BARRY PICKTHALL

SAILORS who competed in the pre-Olympic yachting regatta off Barcelona in July and the Land Rover Nations Cup in the same waters last week have run the risk of infection from pollution in the area.

This is confirmed in a report commissioned by The Times from the Robens Institute of Health and Safety at the University of Surrey, following complaints from competitors and coaches about sewage floating across the courses — and fears that the Olympic yachting next July will be sailed in unhealthy waters. Those fears were expressed again this month during the Nations Cup when large amounts of flotsam, including condoms, were spotted drifting with the currents.

High levels of total coliforms, faecal coliforms and faecal streptococci were found in water samples taken from two areas last Saturday. According to the institute, those organisms present risks to competitors of gastroenteritis, ear, eye and throat infections, salmonellosis, hepatitis A or typhoid.

The samples were among 25 collected in the regatta area over a period of seven hours by myself and an independent observer. The other samples all proved well within the European Community guidelines for blue-flag beaches.

One of the problem areas was 300 metres east of a sewer outfall on the 1992 Olympic course for 470 class dinghies; the other was at the entrance to Barcelona Port, a mile upstream of the course which will host the Europe and Finn classes during the Olympics.

Other courses, including the boardsailing area immediately outside the Olympic harbour which was thought to have presented risks, were clear of harmful bacteria, despite the large amount of flotsam, including condoms, found in many areas.

Tests on samples taken from the 470 course showed numbers of faecal streptococci organisms to be ten times above the EC guide levels. According to Ann Storey, a senior microbiologist at the Robens Institute, faecal streptococci are generally more resistant to adverse conditions than coliforms and provide an indication of past contamination.

The greatest area of concern however, is at the harbour

entrance to Barcelona Port. Though outside the Olympic area, it is only a mile upstream from an Olympic course, and the currents, running at around two knots during our sampling, carried a lot of flotsam from the vicinity of the port northwards across the course.

Our first samples, taken in the morning were within the EC guidelines, proving that murkiness alone is no guide to healthiness. However, the samples taken from the same spot seven hours later confirmed the sailors' worst fears. They showed a 1,000-fold increase in the numbers of faecal organisms, well above EC mandatory levels, indicating a massive discharge of sewage between the two samplings. The findings coincided with the sudden emergence of a narrow band of sewage and other flotsam we spotted running north-east across the Nations Cup course an hour earlier.

Ann Storey says in her report on the samples: "The presence of solid faecal matter in the water indicates that the sewage may not be adequately treated, as filtration of solids are part of the initial sewage treatment. The reason that the main area of the Olympic course is showing levels within the EC guide levels could be due to the prevailing northerly current pushing the contamination along the coast and not out to sea. Also, the volume of water would dilute much of the contamination to acceptable limits."

The Times sent a copy of its report to the Barcelona Olympic Organising Committee (COOB'92) and Pere Miro, the deputy director of sport, admitted that the findings of



Evans: relieved by the results of water tests

the Robens Institute do not contradict the results of their own testing.

Miro stated: "COOB'92, together with the city authorities, are working very hard to solve these particular problems. The samples taken in the Bravo course [for the 470 class] is close to an area where heavy public works is in progress. These works should be completed during the first quarter of 1992 and consequently, the waters that today arrive freely will be connected to a transverse pipeline leading to a waste treatment plant on the Besos river. The same applies for the Barcelona harbour entrance."

Miro said that the problems of plastic and other flotsam in the area will be resolved by improved filtration and additional rubbish collecting boats which are to be brought in to clean up the main port.

Mike Evans, the director general of the International Yacht Racing Union (IYRU), admitted that he was relieved by the results of the tests. "From the number of condoms spotted in the waters, I thought the results might have been much worse. Four of the five courses appear clear. The Spanish have since assured us that they intend to solve the sewage problem, as well as clean up the flotsam which could affect individual performances if plastic bags get wrapped around keels and rudders. We will now be monitoring Spanish progress in dealing with the problems very closely."

Dr Frank Newton, chairman of the IYRU's medical advisory panel, said: "The problems of polluted sea water are ones the yachtsmen face around the world, not just at Barcelona. The IYRU is very concerned about it and the issue will be brought up at the annual conference in November."

Chris Norbury, the British Olympic team manager, was equally relieved. "The results show that in general, the waters do not appear to be quite the health hazard we suspected. However, the Spanish must address the problems of flotsam. We collected half a sack full of plastic during one race in July, when the rubbish in the water proved a deterrent to performance. Cleaning up the port is one thing, but the Olympic waters need to be swept of rubbish as well."

Barcelona survey results

EXPERTS at the Robens Institute were asked to analyse 25 samples taken over a period of seven hours from waters where the Olympic races will be sailed next July.

The sampling was carried out by Barry Pickthall, The Times yachting correspondent, and an independent observer, following instructions from Ann Storey, the senior microbiologist at the Institute. Three sets of samples were collected in 100-millilitre sterile containers from various points around the Olympic course. The samples were stored in chemical ice-packs and transported to Britain. They were handed to the Institute within 24 hours of being taken.

The sampling, taken on a Saturday, followed three evenings when there had been heavy rain in Barcelona, which perhaps explains the large amount of street debris found in the waters.

Results are expressed per 100 millilitres of water. Coliforms and faecal coliforms, the latter being the hardest to eradicate.

European Community guidelines for beaches clean enough to qualify for a blue flag are:

□ Total coliforms: 500;
□ Faecal coliforms: 100;
□ Faecal streptococci: 100;
□ The EC maximum permissible levels are:

□ Total coliforms: 10,000;
□ Faecal coliforms: 2,000;
□ Faecal streptococci: no maximum

Conditions for the first round of samples

SAMPLE 1 (10.30): Point: main channel of Barcelona Port close to the yacht club marina. Waters extremely murky, with large amounts of flotsam. Total coliforms: 70. Faecal coliforms: 3. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 2 (10.45): Point: entrance to Barcelona Port. Waters murky with flotsam. Small spot of fish spotted with their mouths above the surface. Total coliforms: 40. Faecal coliforms: 40. Faecal streptococci: 30.

SAMPLE 3 (11.00): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 4 (11.15): Point: 300 metres offshore, opposite a dry sewer outfall. Waters clear. Total coliforms: <10. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10. Danger spot.

SAMPLE 5 (11.30): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 6 (11.45): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 7 (12.00): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 8 (12.15): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 9 (12.30): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 10 (12.45): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 11 (13.00): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 12 (13.15): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 13 (13.30): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 14 (13.45): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 15 (14.00): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 16 (14.15): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 17 (14.30): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 18 (14.45): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 19 (15.00): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 20 (15.15): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 21 (15.30): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 22 (15.45): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 23 (16.00): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 24 (16.15): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 25 (16.30): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 26 (16.45): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 27 (16.60): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 28 (16.75): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 29 (16.90): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 30 (17.05): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 31 (17.20): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 32 (17.35): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 33 (17.50): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 34 (18.05): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 35 (18.20): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 36 (18.35): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 37 (18.50): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 38 (19.05): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 39 (19.20): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 40 (19.35): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 41 (19.50): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 42 (20.05): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 43 (20.20): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 44 (20.35): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 45 (20.50): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 46 (21.05): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 47 (21.20): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 48 (21.35): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 49 (21.50): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 50 (22.05): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 51 (22.20): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 52 (22.35): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 53 (22.50): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 54 (23.05): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 55 (23.20): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 56 (23.35): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 57 (23.50): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 58 (24.05): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 59 (24.20): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 60 (24.35): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 61 (24.50): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 62 (25.05): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 63 (25.20): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 64 (25.35): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 65 (25.50): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 66 (26.05): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 67 (26.20): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 68 (26.35): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 69 (26.50): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 70 (27.05): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 71 (27.20): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 72 (27.35): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 73 (27.50): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 74 (28.05): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 75 (28.20): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large amounts of flotsam, including plastic, cigarette butts, condoms, polythene bags, and several litres of sewage. Total coliforms: 20. Faecal coliforms: <10. Faecal streptococci: <10.

SAMPLE 76 (28.35): Point: running at about 20 knots south of the fifth sample point for three minutes. Large

Financial problems complicate cup task facing Ardiles

me
ra-
et-
ng
zi
tic
m-
s"

D-
itz
D-
in
a
to
ng

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100
101
102
103
104
105
106
107
108
109
110
111
112
113
114
115
116
117
118
119
120
121
122
123
124
125
126
127
128
129
130
131
132
133
134
135
136
137
138
139
140
141
142
143
144
145
146
147
148
149
150
151
152
153
154
155
156
157
158
159
160
161
162
163
164
165
166
167
168
169
170
171
172
173
174
175
176
177
178
179
180
181
182
183
184
185
186
187
188
189
190
191
192
193
194
195
196
197
198
199
200
201
202
203
204
205
206
207
208
209
210
211
212
213
214
215
216
217
218
219
220
221
222
223
224
225
226
227
228
229
230
231
232
233
234
235
236
237
238
239
240
241
242
243
244
245
246
247
248
249
250
251
252
253
254
255
256
257
258
259
260
261
262
263
264
265
266
267
268
269
270
271
272
273
274
275
276
277
278
279
280
281
282
283
284
285
286
287
288
289
290
291
292
293
294
295
296
297
298
299
300
301
302
303
304
305
306
307
308
309
310
311
312
313
314
315
316
317
318
319
320
321
322
323
324
325
326
327
328
329
330
331
332
333
334
335
336
337
338
339
340
341
342
343
344
345
346
347
348
349
350
351
352
353
354
355
356
357
358
359
360
361
362
363
364
365
366
367
368
369
370
371
372
373
374
375
376
377
378
379
380
381
382
383
384
385
386
387
388
389
390
391
392
393
394
395
396
397
398
399
400
401
402
403
404
405
406
407
408
409
410
411
412
413
414
415
416
417
418
419
420
421
422
423
424
425
426
427
428
429
430
431
432
433
434
435
436
437
438
439
440
441
442
443
444
445
446
447
448
449
450
451
452
453
454
455
456
457
458
459
460
461
462
463
464
465
466
467
468
469
470
471
472
473
474
475
476
477
478
479
480
481
482
483
484
485
486
487
488
489
490
491
492
493
494
495
496
497
498
499
500
501
502
503
504
505
506
507
508
509
510
511
512
513
514
515
516
517
518
519
520
521
522
523
524
525
526
527
528
529
530
531
532
533
534
535
536
537
538
539
540
541
542
543
544
545
546
547
548
549
550
551
552
553
554
555
556
557
558
559
560
561
562
563
564
565
566
567
568
569
570
571
572
573
574
575
576
577
578
579
580
581
582
583
584
585
586
587
588
589
590
591
592
593
594
595
596
597
598
599
600
601
602
603
604
605
606
607
608
609
610
611
612
613
614
615
616
617
618
619
620
621
622
623
624
625
626
627
628
629
630
631
632
633
634
635
636
637
638
639
640
641
642
643
644
645
646
647
648
649
650
651
652
653
654
655
656
657
658
659
660
661
662
663
664
665
666
667
668
669
670
671
672
673
674
675
676
677
678
679
680
681
682
683
684
685
686
687
688
689
690
691
692
693
694
695
696
697
698
699
700
701
702
703
704
705
706
707
708
709
710
711
712
713
714
715
716
717
718
719
720
721
722
723
724
725
726
727
728
729
730
731
732
733
734
735
736
737
738
739
740
741
742
743
744
745
746
747
748
749
750
751
752
753
754
755
756
757
758
759
760
761
762
763
764
765
766
767
768
769
770
771
772
773
774
775
776
777
778
779
780
781
782
783
784
785
786
787
788
789
790
791
792
793
794
795
796
797
798
799
800
801
802
803
804
805
806
807
808
809
810
811
812
813
814
815
816
817
818
819
820
821
822
823
824
825
826
827
828
829
830
831
832
833
834
835
836
837
838
839
840
84

1

1

FA's last obstacle is removed by clubs

Premier League to commence from next season

By PETER BALL

THE Football Association Premier League will start next season. At yesterday's Football League extraordinary general meeting, the clubs voted to move regulation 11, the last obstacle preventing the first-division clubs from breaking away.

So the 103-year history of the Football League as the premier league in England — its supporters would say in the world — will end in May. It will continue, but as a truncated and weakened version acting as a feeder league to an all-powerful premier division. Yesterday, the clubs agreed to accept the inevitable and £3 million a year for five years, £2 million from the Football Association and £1 million from the premier clubs, as the price of their acquiescence. Only nine second division diehards voted for continuing an increasingly unequal struggle against more powerful

and much better-led forces. "The clubs voted 51½ to 9 to take out regulation 11, the rule requiring three years notice of resignation," Arthur Sandford, the League's official receiver and chief executive reported. The vote means that the League will now apply for sanction from the FA and withdraw from court action.

For the big clubs, dreams of untold riches lie ahead. A new TV contract is hoped to bring in around £25 million a year. Negotiations are already starting for major sponsorships when the Barclays contract expires at the end of next season.

Negotiations with the FA over the allocation of power within the new structure could still prove testing however. "The hard work starts now," Rick Parry, the FA's consultant and chairman of the first division clubs said yesterday. "It is a momentous day for

football," David Dein, the Arsenal vice-chairman, who has been one of the main protagonists for the premier league, said. Dein's day was subsequently made by the signing of Ian Wright, but neither Dein nor Parry could explain why it was a momentous step.

"The fans will see very few differences next season," Parry said. The first division will have 22 clubs, with three-up and three-down, and the Premier League clubs will continue to enter the Rumbelow Cup. "Plus ça change?" "We have got a new management structure for the game which will be more responsive," Parry added. "To have everyone having an equal say with one vote per club is a major step."

There are suggestions that the new league might employ a strong chief executive on the lines of a commissioner in American professional sport. Parry would be an obvious candidate.

He certainly played a major part in deciding yesterday's outcome, cleverly exploiting the league's divisions and lack of leadership. It was a telling comment that last week's negotiations were conducted between Parry, whose company are paid by the FA, and the league team led by Leslie Kew, an FA counsellor, while the elected representatives of the Football League and their paid officials were excluded from negotiations.

It still required some last-minute negotiations yesterday before the deal was finalised. Perhaps, predictably, the muscle of a group of first division clubs led by Crystal Palace and Oldham was needed to gain improvements in the terms offered to the remaining Football League clubs. They persuaded the FA to tie their offer of £2 million to the retail price index and insisted that promoted clubs would have five years to bring their grounds up to the Premier League's requirements.

Even that did not entirely satisfy Ron Noades, the iconoclast of Selhurst Park. Noades muttered darkly that there could be no question of cutting back to 20 clubs until there were more places available for English clubs in Europe, and left before the vote was taken, presumably to oversee the sale of Wright to Arsenal for a figure greater than the FA's annual commitment to the lower divisions.

"It's the usual cock-up," Bill Fox, the president of the league said as he left the meeting. "What's going to happen to the 72 clubs now? Half the clubs are in financial trouble already. We've heard stories in the past about clubs going to the wall, and now it's a reality."

But Trevor Phillips, the league commercial director said: "It was the best decision for football in all the circumstances."

Wright to Arsenal for £2.5 million

By LOUISE TAYLOR

IAN Wright completed a record £2.5 million transfer from Crystal Palace to Arsenal last night. The acquisition of the England international forward represents the most expensive signing made by George Graham, the Arsenal manager, since he took charge at Highbury in May 1986, almost doubling the £1.3 million invested in David Seaman, the former Queen's Park Rangers goalkeeper.

Palace had offered Wright, who will be 28 in November, a lucrative new contract, but Ron Noades, their chairman, said: "Ian was banking for a move. He wanted to play in Europe and Arsenal was the club he wanted to join."

Noades confirmed that Palace had made an offer for a replacement forward yesterday, and Steve Coppell, the manager, is known to have regularly watched Dion Dublin, of Cambridge United, this season.

Coppell said he was "very disappointed" to lose Wright. "I am sad that he felt we could not match his ambitions."

Coppell and Noades refuted suggestions that the departure of Wright was precipitated by allegedly racist comments made by Noades during a recent television documentary on black players.

Wright's greatest moment came against Manchester United in the 1990 FA Cup final when, having just recovered from a broken leg, he stepped off the substitutes' bench to score twice.

He was back at Wembley last February to make his England debut against Cameroon, but has since struggled to retain his place. Although Wright has scored five times in eight appearances this season, a guaranteed first team place at Highbury is far from a formality.

George Graham, the Arsenal manager, said: "Wright will not necessarily go straight into the team. I have six forwards challenging for places and in Smith, Merson and Wright I have arguably got three of the top men in England."

**OUT OF THE BLUE
THE FIRST NEW
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS
HOTELS IN SHEFFIELD
AND WOLVERHAMPTON
FOR OVER 20 YEARS**

**HOTELS WITH EXCELLENT
CONFERENCE AND BANQUETING
FACILITIES**

Sheffield and Wolverhampton's newest hotels are not only superbly equipped for business people, but remarkable value at only £59.50 and £55 per night. The price is just part of an impressive tailor-made package.

KING-SIZED BED IN A KING-SIZED ROOM. Complete with ensuite bathroom, tea and coffee facilities, satellite TV and desk area.

NEW CITY CENTRE HOTEL, beautifully located near motorway links.

RESTAURANT OPEN 6AM TO MIDNIGHT offering any choice from the menu and fresh food daily.

CONFERENCE SUITES — flexible sizes with comprehensive meeting equipment.

BANQUETING FACILITIES — all purpose-built with self-contained bars, private entrance, and professional staff. Varied choice of menu to cater for any requirements.

For further details telephone now or post the coupon today.

OPEN SEPTEMBER 1991
SPECIAL REVIEW PRICE

SEPTEMBER ONLY £39.50 PER NIGHT

TELEPHONE NOW FOR DETAILS

081 748 4580

NOVOTEL UK SALES, Hammerhead International Centre, 1 Sherburn, Hammerhead, London W10 1NR. Phone 011-44 4400

Please send me full details on the new Novotel Hotels Sheffield & Wolverhampton

Details of all Novotel Hotels in UK Details of Novotel Worldwide

NAME _____

COMPANY _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____

POSTCODE _____

TELEPHONE _____

NO PROBLEM NOVOTEL



Getting into the swing: Sam Torrance gets his first look at the Kiawah Island course in South Carolina, venue for the Ryder Cup, which begins on Friday. Nine of Torrance's colleagues in the European team flew out on Concorde from Heathrow yesterday, while Paul Broadhurst and Bernhard Langer will join them today after competing in weekend tournaments. The perfect venue, page 38

Bruno offered a title bout

By SRIKUMAR SEN
BOXING CORRESPONDENT

EVEN if British boxing was in turmoil yesterday after the brain operations on Michael Watson, it was business as usual in the Lennox Lewis camp. The British and European heavyweight champion made a £2 million offer to Frank Bruno to meet him, the money being shared equally between them.

Roger Levitt, Lewis's commercial manager, said: "We want the people to choose the people's champion. There is no animosity between Frank Bruno and Lennox Lewis but we are prepared to offer a purse of £2 million split equally for Frank to fight Lennox at his earliest convenience."

Lewis said: "Frank Bruno needs me. I'm the British and European champion. The people will not respect him if he avoids me. He kept the public in suspense such a long time as to whether he was

going to come back to boxing. "He even fooled the public by going into pantomime. I don't think he should come back because of his eye injury, but now he is back he must have his reasons."

Mickey Duff, Bruno's promoter, said: "I will examine the offer and Levitt will be hearing from me when Bruno is ready."

Watson was said to be still in a critical condition, with his mother, Joanne, at his bedside, but Lewis's manager, Frank Maloney, did not feel it was an inappropriate moment to talk business.

He said that Lewis and his management felt desperately concerned about Watson.

"But we are in a business," Maloney said. "If we had cancelled today's conference, we would have been admitting that boxing has a problem. No one holds a gun to a boxer's head about fighting. We are going to keep the hype down."

Gary Mason, who lost his British and European titles to

Lewis, was angered by the insensitivity of Lewis's approach. "The last thing you want to be talking about at this moment is another big fight — we should just be praying for Michael," he said.

Even though Mason had a second eye operation after his defeat by Lewis, he said there was no reason to ban boxing. "Life has to go on — and boxing is part of life. All these



Bruno: facing challenge

politicians and people from the British Medical Association jumping up and down and saying boxing should be banned make me angry.

"If you want to ban boxing, you should ban Nigel Mansell from driving in grands prix and every other sport where there is an element of danger."

"But, of course, motor racing is a rich man's sport. Thousands of boxers come from poor backgrounds — there's three million unemployed out there — and you cannot cut off boxing as an escape route for them."

□ The American, bantamweight, Fernie Morales, remained unconscious yesterday, his condition unchanged, after undergoing surgery to remove a blood clot in his brain following his defeat by the IBF bantamweight champion, Orlando Canizales, in California on Saturday.

Rod Douglas interview, page 1
Watson's condition, page 3
Safety measures, page 38

S Africa's hopes improve

By ALAN LEE
CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

UNDETERRED by opposition which Pakistan have already stated, and West Indies have implied, South Africa are still intent on making their return to international cricket in the World Cup next spring.

Alli Bacher, managing director of the new United Cricket Board of South Africa, said yesterday that he could see "no obstacles" to his country's participation. His confidence may have been raised after a meeting with Nelson Mandela, at which the president of the African National Congress approved the World Cup plan.

Bacher has been working with the ANC for the past year, and it is only through their involvement that South Africa's readmission to the cricket circuit was so smoothly expedited. But, given his previous insistence that nothing would be done to divide the International Cricket Conference, Bacher's positive stance is puzzling.

The World Cup committee gave South Africa until the end of September to make their application. After that, logistical complications could become too heavy. Yesterday, however, Bacher requested an extension of the deadline until October 31, in order that all member countries could first give their opinion.

The host countries, Australia and New Zealand, are in favour and Pakistan's board has already voted against. This weekend's meeting of the West Indies Board of Control could resolve the issue. They may be swayed by the favourable views of their former captain, Clive Lloyd, on his return from South Africa.

Essex struggle, page 39

Business as usual in the gyms

By PETER BILLS

THE sweat still flew from soaked brows and the boxing hopefuls of tomorrow still bobbed and weaved like limbo dancers at two of the sport's renowned London gymnasiums yesterday.

As the stricken Michael Watson clung to life in a London hospital, boxing put up the "business as usual" signs. It is always that way in such times, the sport's defence mechanism against outside criticism of its inhuman nature long since deemed such action mandatory.

You knew something had happened as soon as you put your head around the door of the famed Thomas A Becket gym, in the Old Kent Road.

And of half a dozen fighters working out in steamy conditions, a production girl in

crushed pink suit from Sky TV hovered, anxious to see two lines in the paper. And as for Members of Parliament putting their car in, all they're doing is looking for votes. It's a pity they don't scream just as loudly about drugs and tobacco abuse. They're just smart-alecs.

Barrett and his trainer at the Beckett, Arthur Urry, a veteran of 35 years' experience, were unanimous in their rejection of one aid for boxers, head guards. Impaired vision when a boxer wears a head guard would mean he would be unsighted when some punches were thrown, Barrett said. The trainer, sleeves rolled up to reveal faded tattoos, said: "The idea of banning the sport is even more absurd."

"If they did it would just go underground. Then the damage done to people would be appalling."

You can choose whichever analogy you prefer. At the Beckett, they likened it to the car driver carrying on his way past a multiple accident pile-up. Nor does the world stop flying when an aeroplane crashes. Indeed, there was a brisk, business-like manner at London's gyms yesterday similar to that at an airport in the immediate aftermath of a crash.

It was the same story across town, above the Royal Oak pub in Canning Town. Frank Bruno, embarked upon a widely-debated comeback, leaned on a rope and shook his head. "What can you say? Everyone is jumping on the bandwagon. I've got nothing to add to it all."

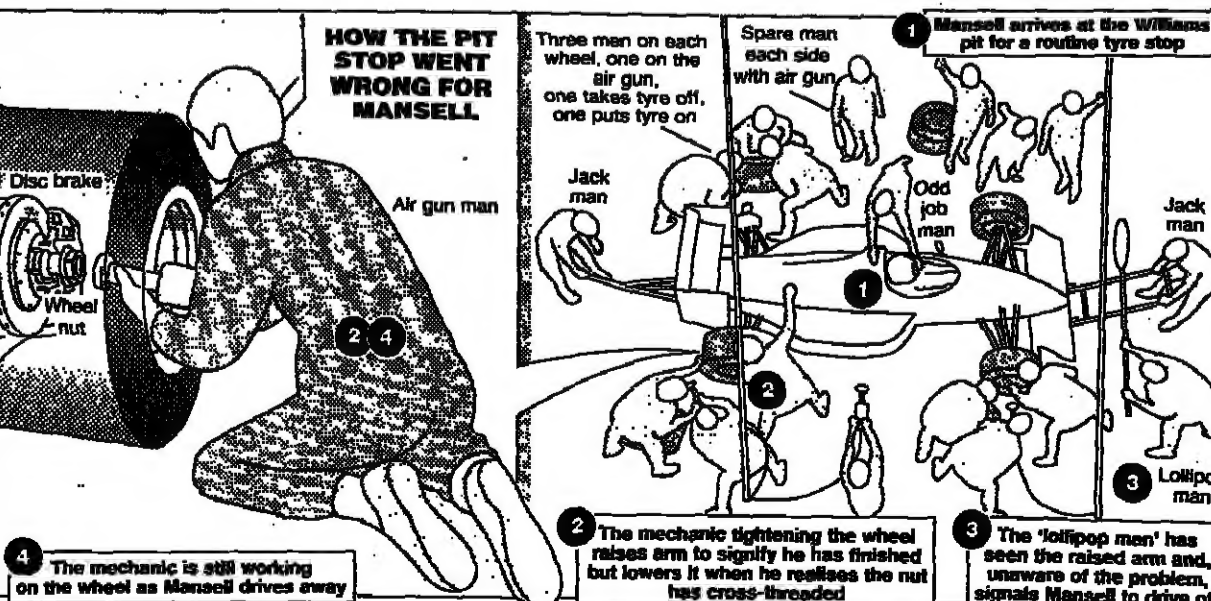
Mishap in the pits could cost Mansell dearly

From NORMAN HOWELL
IN ESTORIL

WORLD championships can be won and lost in the pit lane and nowhere was that more certain than at the Portuguese grand prix here on Sunday. Ayrton Senna spent five seconds changing tyres on his way to second place and six points towards retaining his title: Nigel Mansell drove in leading the race but a mishap cost him a wheel, a disqualification and virtually any chance of overtaking Senna in the championship.

The pit stop in modern Formula One motor racing started in 1982 at the British grand prix, when Brabham brought their cars in for fuel and tyres halfway through the race at Brands Hatch. The fuel element of the stop was banned in 1984 for safety reasons but tyre changes have become an integral part of race strategy. Because of this, much planning, practice and attention has gone into these stops.

The personnel involved are a team within a team. There are three mechanics on each



wheel, two to take off and replace the tyre and one with an air gun for the wheel nut. Two men operate jacks front and rear to raise the car and the rear jack has to be in the hands of the most powerful as he is raising engine and driver in one movement. There is an

extra mechanic who cleans the driver's visor or performs another task that can be completed in a short space of time. All are co-ordinated by the 'lollipop man', usually a senior member of the team, who stands at the front of the car with the "brakes on" sign

to the driver. It is he who gives the order for the car to be lowered off the jacks and allows the driver to accelerate away.

The pressure on the mechanics for a rapid change is great. The time the teams aim for is five seconds.

McLaren had Senna out in 5.04sec here but the Ferrari mechanics are acknowledged to be the fastest. A film of the Williams' performance on Sunday would not make palatable viewing.

The 'lollipop man', who at Williams is Peter Windsor, the

team manager, was misled by the mechanic on the right rear wheel who signified he had finished by raising his arm but then lowered it because the wheel nut had cross-threaded. It was the subsequent decision to fit a new tyre while in the accelerating lane of the pits, an area forbidden to mechanics, that brought the black flag.

The rules are clear in this instance. Either Williams knew this and gambled or they did not know. Perhaps the fact that Frank Williams, the team owner, was not on the pit wall did not help.

Things look different from his position inside the pits. The situation could have been saved by either pushing the car back to the Williams pit or even forwards and sideways out of the designated acceleration lane, where the wheel could have been legally replaced. But nobody took the decision.

It may well have cost Mansell and Williams the 1991 championship.

سكزا من الاصل